July 5, 1775. NUMB. 2428.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

All Sorts of Military Articles,

Such as Cartouch-boxes, Morocco and other Sword-belts, Scabbards, Piſtol Holſters, Rangers Pouches, &c.
All made on the beſt Conſtruction, by

WOLERE MING,

In THIRD-STREET, about 6 Doors from the Workhouſe, and nearly oppoſite the Harp and Crown Tavern, where the Military Gentlemen, from Town or Country, may be ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable Terms, and on the ſhorteſt Notice. ¶

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JAMES RICKEY, late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to pay the ſame immediately; and all thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, properly proved, to ISAIAH BELL, RICHARD TOPLIFF, CAD. DICKINSON, Executors. *Sixth-Month* 26, 1775.

Bucks County, ſſ. *June* 30, 1775.

WHEREAS there is a certain tract of located and unimproved LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Tinicum, in the county of Bucks, in the province of Pennſylvania, containing about 1480 acres, the property of John Ried, Eſq; which, according to an Act of Aſſembly of this province, was duly rated at 5l. per cent. yearly value, in the 17th and 18th Eighteen-penny per Pound taxes, impoſed on all eſtates real and perſonal within the ſaid province, which in both taxes amounts to 11l. 3s. 6d. And whereas the owner of ſaid land hath hitherto neglected to ſatisfy and diſcharge the ſame. Theſe are therefore to give notice, that if the ſaid owner, or ſome other perſon in his behalf, do not appear and diſcharge the amount of the ſaid taxes, with charges, within three months from the date hereof, then ſo much of the ſaid land will be ſold, as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, and all charges accruing by reaſon of non-payment thereof. THEOPHILUS FOULKE, PAUL PRESTON, GILBERT HICKS, Commiſſioners. ¶ 3*M*.

Philadelphia, Sixth-Month 24, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ANDREW HANNIS, late of Moyamenſing townſhip, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay the ſame to the ſubſcriber; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be adjuſted and paid by JOSEPH MARRIOTT, and JOSEPH LOWNES, Executors.

To be LETT, for a Term of Years,

The plantation whereon *Andrew Hannis*, deceaſed, lately lived, containing upwards of 100 acres of land pleaſantly ſituated, and is very convenient to market, being but about one mile and a half diſtant from this city; there are on the premiſes a good brick dwelling-houſe and kitchen, 3 barns, one entirely new, and other out-houſes, with a pump of good water at the door. Likewiſe to be ſold at the ſaid place, about 8 or 10 tons of choice old upland Hay. For further particulars, enquire as above. ¶ 5*t.f.*

THE Subſcriber hereby informs the Public, that he continues to prepare and ſell his long experienced and almoſt infallible Cure for all Fluxes, the Black in Part only excepted, tho' in many of theſe it has been the only Inſtrument of Cure.---Alſo a certain Cure for Sore Throats, having been experienced on 122 perſons, between the 2d of May, 1774, and the 1ſt of January, 1775, both young and old. Not only theſe, but ſeveral other Medicines of univerſal Good to the human Body, made of Roots, Herbs and Gums, too tedious to mention here, may be had at my Dwelling in Lombard-ſtreet, near the New-market, Philadelphia. PATRICK WILSON. ¶

Price of each Bottle 3*s* 6*d*, with printed Directions.

BATSTO, *June* 26, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from Batſto Furnace, laſt night, four ſervant men; one of them named *Francis Lawrence Pidginett*, a Portugueſe, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſtoops in his walk, yellow complexion, middling long black hair, brown eyes, black beard, and chews tobacco; had on, and took with him, one blue cloth ſhort coat, one brown cloth ditto, one red duffil under waiſtcoat, one ſtriped cotton ſhirt, two pair of ticken trowſers, a pair of new ſhoes with yellow buckles in them, an old felt hat, and a croſs barred ſilk handkerchief. *Matthew Serone*, a Frenchman, about 28 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, tied behind, grey eyes, black beard, and has a ſcar on the lower part of his left jaw; had on, and took with him, one blue cloth ſhort coat, red duffil under jacket, white ticken breeches, 3 pair of ticken trowſers, ſtriped cotton ſhirt, one pair of brown thread ſtockings, a pair of half-worn pumps, with plated buckles in them, and new felt hat. *Joſeph Lovett*, a Frenchman, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, long brown hair, fair complexion, grey eyes, and thin viſage; had on, and took with him, one blue cloth ſhort coat, one red duffil under jacket, one ſtriped cotton ſhirt, one pair of white ticken trowſers, half-worn ſhoes, with yellow buckles in them, and a new felt hat. *Francis Berrara*, a Spaniard, about 30 years of age, about 6 feet 2 inches high, black hair, brown eyes, and thin viſage; takes a great quantity of ſnuff, his fore teeth remarkably wide, and has a down look; had on, and took with him, one blue cloth ſhort coat, one red duffil under jacket, two pair of ticken trowſers, ozenbrigs ſhirt, half-worn ſhoes, and an old hat, with a broad brim. Whoever takes up the above runaways, and ſecures them in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that their maſter, Mr. JOHN COX, of Philadelphia, may have them again, or delivers them at Batſto Furnace, ſhall receive the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for each of them, and reaſonable charges. JOSEPH BALL.

Burlington, June 24, 1775.

WAS committed to the goal of the county of Burlington, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway, the 21ſt day of this inſtant, a certain Negroe man, he ſays his name is *Willis Brown*, and has lived ſome years in Princeſs-Ann's county, Virginia, but been from there ſome time; has been a preacher, as he ſays, among the Indians, and is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, ſpeaks good Engliſh, but has a ſtoppage in his ſpeech, he brought with him 3 yards of red and white ſtriped linen, which he ſays he bought at Wood's-town, Salem county; had on, when committed, an old felt hat, old double-breaſted ſwanſkin jacket, one pair of old woollen trowſers, one pair of broad ſtriped ticken ditto, one Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, one check ditto, old ſhoes, with braſs buckles in them. His maſter (if any he has) is deſired to come in 3 weeks from the date hereof, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold out for the ſame. EPHRAIM PHILLIPS, Sheriff. ¶

Philadelphia, June 27, 1775.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A YOUNG MAN (who is ſingle) as OVERSEER on a FARM, has been brought up to the ſaid Buſineſs all his Life, and is now about 30 Years of Age, very healthy, would engage with any Gentleman, or Lady, on reaſonable Terms, that may have Occaſion for ſuch a Perſon; he underſtands taking Care of Horſes, breeding Sheep and Cattle in general, can produce a good Character; any Line directed to S. H. at the PRINTERS hereof ſhall be duly attended to. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Nottingham, Cheſter county, on the 26th of June laſt, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *John Harris*, ſuppoſed to be about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, well made, has browniſh ſtraight hair, is a little in-mouthed, marked pretty much with the ſmall-pox, a ſouriſh look, walks pretty upright, cannot bend his back well, occaſioned by an old hurt, and he can do ſomething at the ſhoe-making trade; had on, when he went away, an upper jacket, of home made lightiſh coloured cloth, with cuffs to the ſleeves, and pretty much broke about the ſleeves, and a flannel waiſtcoat, old ſhirt and trowſers, a black leather apron, an old hat, good ſhoes, with ſtrings in them. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have Four Dollars reward, and if brought home Seven, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN ENGLAND. ¶

CHARLES-TOWN *(South-Carolina) June* 6.

ASSOCIATION,

Unanimouſly agreed to in the Provincial Congreſs of South-Carolina, *on Saturday the* 3*d of* June, 1775.

THE actual Commencement of Hoſtilities againſt this Continent, by the Britiſh troops, in the bloody ſcene on the 19th of April laſt, near Boſton—the increaſe of arbitrary impoſitions from a wicked and deſpotic Miniſtry, and the dread of inſtigated inſurrections in the Colonies, are cauſes ſufficient to drive an oppreſſed people to the uſe of arms: We therefore, the ſubſcribers, inhabitants of *South-Carolina*, holding ourſelves bound by that moſt ſacred of all obligations, the duty of good citizens towards an injured country, and thoroughly convinced that under our preſent diſtreſſed circumſtances, we ſhall be juſtified before God and Man, in reſiſting force by force, DO UNITE ourſelves, under every tie of religion and honour, and aſſociate, as a band in her defence, againſt every Foe:—Hereby ſolemnly engaging, that, whenever our Continental or Provincial Councils ſhall decree it neceſſary, we will go forth, and be ready to ſacrifice our lives and fortunes to ſecure her freedom and ſafety. This obligation to continue in full force until a reconciliation ſhall take place between Great-Britain and America, upon Conſtitutional Principies; an event which we moſt ardently deſire. And we will hold all thoſe perſons inimicable to the Liberty of the Colonies, who ſhall refuſe to ſubſcribe to this Aſſociation.

Subſcribed by every Member preſent, on the 4th day of June, 1775.

Certified by HENRY LAURENS, Preſident.

June 13. One regiment of Horſe, and two of foot, are immediately to be raiſed by order of the Provincial Congreſs; the militia will very ſhortly be on a moſt reſpectable footing; and ſuch is the ardour for perfection in martial diſcipline, that many gentlemen of the firſt conſequence in this town, as well as the commonalty, regularly turn out to drill both morning and evening; even the boys form themſelves into companies, and are really expert in military manœuvres.

NEW-YORK, June 29.

The Addreſs of the Provincial Congreſs of the Colony of New-York,

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Generaliſſimo of all the Forces raiſed, and to be raiſed, in the Confederated Colonies of America.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

AT a time when the moſt loyal of his Majeſty's ſubjects, from a regard to the laws and conſtitution by which he ſits on the throne, feel themſelves reduced to the unhappy neceſſity of taking up arms to defend their deareſt rights and privileges; while we deplore the calamities of this divided empire, we rejoice in the appointment of a Gentleman, from whoſe abilities and virtue we are taught to expect both ſecurity and peace.

Confiding in you, Sir, and in the worthy Generals, immediately under your command, we have the moſt flattering hopes of ſucceſs in the glorious ſtruggle for American Liberty, and the fulleſt aſſurances that, whenever this important conteſt ſhall be decided, by the fondeſt wiſh of each American ſoul, an accommodation with our Mother Country, you will chearfully reſign the important depoſit committed into your hands, and re-aſſume the character of our worthy citizen. *By order,*

P. V. B. LIVINGSTON, Preſident.

June 26, 1775.

His EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

AT the ſame time that with you, I deplore the unhappy neceſſity of ſuch an appointment, as that with which I am now honoured, I cannot but feel ſentiments of the higheſt gratitude, for this affecting inſtance of diſtinction and regard.

May your warmeſt wiſhes be realized in the ſucceſs of America, at this important and intereſting period; and be aſſured, that every exertion of my worthy colleagues and myſelf, will be equally extended to the re-eſtabliſhment of peace and harmony between the Mother Country and theſe Colonies:——As to the fatal but neceſſary operations of war——when we aſſumed the ſoldier we did not lay aſide the citizen, and we ſhall moſt ſincerely rejoice with you, in that happy hour, when the eſtabliſhment of American Liberty, on the moſt firm and ſolid foundations, ſhall enable us to return to our private ſtations, in the boſom of a free, peaceful, and happy Country.

June 26, 1775. *G. WASHINGTON.*

NEW-JERSEY.

Extract of a printed half-ſheet of the proceedings of the Hon. the Provincial Congreſs of the colony of New-Jerſey, *dated at Trenton, the* 3*d of June ult.*

THE cruel and arbitrary meaſures of the Britiſh Parliament and Miniſtry, to enſlave the American Colonies, having made it neceſſary to arm and diſcipline the inhabitants, in defence of their rights and freedom, and that perſons in whom they can confide ſhould be choſen to command in the militia, it is recommended and adviſed, that one or more companies, conſiſting of 80 men (aged from 16 to 50) each, be formed in each Townſhip or Corporation. That each of theſe companies meet, and chooſe from among themſelves, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, and 1 Enſign; which officers, of each company, ſhall chooſe their Serjeants, Corporals and Drummers. That each Captain provide a muſter roll, which every one at inliſting is to ſubſcribe, and according as the proper officers ſhall direct, meet, for improvement in military diſcipline, the whole companies at leaſt once a month, and at a general muſter, or review of the whole regiment, as often as the field officers ſhall appoint. Each perſon inliſted, to be equipped as ſoon as poſſible with arms, ammunition, &c.

Companies already formed to be continued and compleated.

That in the preſent dangerous ſtate of public affairs, as the uſual reſources of government appear to be inſufficient, a fund extraordinary be provided for the uſe of the Province, of £. 10,000 proclamation money, to be immediately raiſed, of which the proportions of the ſeveral counties are to be as follows, viz.

Bergen	£	664	8 0
Eſſex		742	18 0
Middleſex		872	6 8
Somerſet		904	2 0
Monmouth		1069	2 8
Morris		723	8 0
Suſſex		593	5 4
Hunterdon		1363	16 8
Burlington		1071	13 4
Glouceſter		763	2 8
Salem		679	12 0
Cumberland		385	6 8
Cape-May		166	18 0
	£	10,000	0 0

For raiſing this money, perſons to be appointed by the Committees in each town; all *certainties*, to be rated 1-fifth leſs than by the act of Aſſembly for ſettling the quotas of taxes for each county; and lands, and other articles, to be as that act directs.——

The perſons appointed for this ſervice to meet together on the firſt Monday in July next, at the places appointed by law for the meeting of aſſeſſors, where the rates for the quotas of each county are to be ſettled and adjuſted, and delivered at or before the firſt of Auguſt next, to be collected by, and paid to the perſons appointed by Committees of the towns or counties, who are to pay the money to the county Committees, to be by them diſpoſed of according to their diſcretion, to anſwer the public exigencies.

The minutes, as true copies, were ſigned William Patterſon, Secretary.

At a Meeting of the General Committee of Obſervation for the County of Burlington, in the Province of New-Jerſey, at the Houſe of John Imlay, in the Townſhip of Manſfield, June 24, 1775.

THE Deputies appointed for the County of Burlington to attend a Provincial Congreſs at Trenton, in May laſt, laid before the Committee an Aſſociation, recommended by that Body to the good People of this Province; alſo certain Rules for regulating the new raiſed Militia, and a Recommendation to raiſe the Sum of Ten Thouſand Pounds for the Uſe of the Province at this very critical Situation of public Affairs.

The Committee taking the ſaid Papers into Conſideration, after ſome Time ſpent thereon, it was, on Motion, Reſolved,

1. That this Committee do heartily approve of ſaid Aſſociation, conceiving it to be of the utmoſt Importance towards the future Well-being of this County, that the Magiſtrates, and other Civil Officers of Government, ſhould be ſupported in the due Execution of their reſpective Offices, agreeable to the Laws of this Colony, and that the good People of this County do make uſe of every Means in their Power to guard againſt thoſe Diſorders and Confuſions, to which the peculiar Circumſtances of the Times may expoſe us.

2. That as Unanimity amongſt all Ranks of People, in a virtuous Oppoſition to the oppreſſive Meaſures of the Britiſh Miniſtry and Parliament, is the alone Foundation whereon we can hope, under Providence, for a Deliverance from our preſent Grievances, it is moſt earneſtly recommended and enjoined by this Committee to the good People of the County of Burlington, that no Perſon or Perſons, on any Pretence whatſoever, do attempt in the leaſt Degree to injure or moleſt his or their Neighbour, for any ſuppoſed Impoſition or Miſconduct that they may have been guilty of, on Account of the preſent calamitous Times, that is not cognizable by the Laws of the Province; but that he or they do exhibit their Complaint againſt ſuch Perſon or Perſons before ſome Member of this Committee, who is hereby required to lay the ſame before the Chairman, and deſire a general Meeting of the Committee, in order that each Party may have a fair Hearing.

3. That any Perſon or Perſons in this County, who ſhall act contrary to the above Mode of Proceeding, ought to be deemed a Violator of the 11th Article of the

[*For the Remainder ſee the fourth Page.*]

SPEECH and MOTIONS, made in the HOUSE OF COMMONS, *on Monday, the 27th of March*, 1775, *by Mr.* HARTLEY, *Member for Hull; together with a Draught of a* Letter of Requiſition to the Colonies.

I FIND myſelf under the neceſſity of making ſome apology to the Houſe, for the trouble which I am going to give them this day; and to aſſure them, that it is with the greateſt deference that I preſume to obtrude any ſentiments of mine upon the important ſubject of America. Though I have ſo lately had the honour of a ſeat in this Houſe, yet I have for many years turned my thoughts and attention to matters of public concern and national policy. This queſtion of America is now of many years ſtanding; of the greateſt public notoriety, as to the facts upon which it turns; and every opinion has been ſo fully debated over and over, that any man, who has given his mind to public buſineſs, may be ſuppoſed equally informed out of the Houſe as in it.

When I threw out the propoſitions caſually before Chriſtmas, which I ſhall offer more formally to you today, my view was in no ſort hoſtile to the adminiſtration. I ſaw the difficulty that we were got into by our own precipitancy; that unhappy dilemma, which offered nothing but ruin in going forward, or diſgrace in the retreat. I was in hopes, from ſome phraſes dropt by the noble Lord at the head of the Treaſury, in the beginning of the ſeſſion, of others being more ſanguine and more impatient than himſelf, that he at leaſt would have ſhewn ſome diſpoſition to relent; and I ſtill believe, if he were at liberty to follow his own inclination and judgment, that it would be ſo. I am the more warranted in thinking ſo, from the propoſition which the noble Lord himſelf offered to the Houſe ſome time ago. There was in that propoſition a ſhew of conciliation, to captivate one ſide of the Houſe, and ſufficient to betray what were his own wiſhes; but on the other ſide there was the reality of every unrelenting and vindictive meaſure annexed, to prove that there ſtill were others more ſanguine and more impatient than himſelf; over whom, with all his abilities, with all his eloquence, with all the advantages of his ſituation, he could not maintain his aſcendant. Whatever ſtruggles the noble Lord may have had with himſelf, or his friends, they are all at an end; the die is caſt for war with America. It was found, that any conciliatory propoſition muſt have been in ſome degree a conceſſion, which none of his unrelenting friends would conſent to.

However, by the noble Lord's propoſition, there is one conceſſion made to America, under the authority of this Houſe, which cannot be recalled, and which finally and concluſively condemns the conduct of every adminiſtration for theſe ten years paſt, one excepted; I mean the repeal of the ſtamp-act. If it can be proper *now* to offer to the colonies to pay upon requiſition, what can this nation ſay for having kept out of the only right road for *ten years?* How can we cenſure the colonies for any errors committed by them, which were the conſequences of our own beginning at the wrong end? Tho' a threat is now annexed to the noble Lord's requiſition, yet if, at firſt, we had begun with a requiſition inſtead of taxing, it would have been more juſt and prudent. There could be no juſtice or prudence in threatening a people, who had always contributed moſt freely; who never would have called our ſuppoſed right in queſtion, but for our miſapplication of it. Therefore, Sir, when I have brought back the noble Lord's compulſory requiſition to my free requiſition, it ſtands confeſſed, upon the very nature of his propoſition itſelf, that I have ſet it upon its own true original ground.

There is another objection to the noble Lord's plan, which, as I have mentioned it upon a former occaſion, I ſhall only remind you of in a few words: I mean a breach of faith with the colonies. A Secretary of State writes, in 1769, a circular letter to the colonies, to aſſure them, That you will never raiſe a revenue by taxing. A few years after, upon a negociation with the Eaſt-India Company, the three-penny tea-tax becomes not merely a quit-rent for the point of honour, but riſes to an actual revenue. Then you plead, that you did not break your word, as the revenue ariſing was not in your original intentions, but only caſual, from a regulation of trade. But what can you ſay now? The noble Lord boaſts, that he has put the queſtion upon the true ground, a demand for a ſubſtantial revenue; a demand, attended with threats of compulſion. What is this leſs than raiſing a revenue by a tax?

But in any caſe, let the noble Lord think what he will of his propoſition, why has he not, in ſo many weeks, given it ſome practicable ſhape? Why has he not offered ſome act of Parliament to give it effect? However, as he has omitted that, I ſhall take the propoſition without its objectionable parts, and propoſe an addreſs to the King to give it force; in which motion, I hope to meet with the ſupport of thoſe gentlemen who gave it countenance originally, when it came from the noble Lord. I ſhall give the whole ſubſtance of the propoſition; only leaving out in the addreſs to the King, any threats of the compulſion, which you meditate in reſerve. If you think that you have the right of taxing, I paſs it over in ſilence,—if you have the power, I do not—I cannot, take that away. Then make a free requiſition; and be contented to keep to yourſelves the ſatisfaction of thinking, that you have ſomething in reſerve, in caſe of non-compliance. Keep that *ſub ſilentio;* at leaſt till you find that it becomes neceſſary. I am not an advocate either for the right or the expediency of taxing the Americans, but the contrary. However as far as we go the ſame road of requiſitions, let us go together.

As what I have to offer will be founded upon requiſitions to the colonies, I will endeavour to anſwer an objection before hand, which I have heard in this Houſe. It is to the plan of *royal* requiſitions. This objection to the interference of the royal name, comes from a ſide of the Houſe, from which one ſhould leaſt have expected it. However if this be an objection, mine are not *royal* requiſitions. My motion originates from the Houſe of Commons, to deſire the King, as the executive magiſtrate, to put *their* plan into effect. If the power of making requiſitions to the colonies, is not in the King, my motion is to give the authority and ſanction of Parliament to this meaſure. It is ſo far from being my propoſition, to enable the crown to raiſe what ſupply it can from America, independent of Parliament, that my motion is the very firſt which has ever had in contemplation to lay a parliamentary controul upon that power; and to require that all anſwers from America ſhall be laid before this Houſe for the very purpoſe of controuling that power in the crown. I have ſo doubly guarded that point, that my motion is not even for the crown to demand a ſupply from America, but for ſervices to be performed in America; for the defence, ſecurity and protection of the colonies themſelves.

I would wiſh to ſtate to the Houſe the merits of this queſtion, of requiſitions to the colonies; and to ſee upon what principles it is founded; to reviſe and ſettle the accounts between Great-Britain and her colonies; and then, upon a foundation of diſtributive juſtice, to come to ſome ſettlement. We hear of nothing now, but the protection which we have given to them; of the immenſe expence incurred on their account.—We are told that they have done nothing for themſelves; that they pay no taxes; in ſhort, every thing is aſſerted about America to ſerve the preſent turn, without the leaſt regard to truth.—I would have theſe matters fairly ſifted out.

To begin with the late war. The Americans turned the ſucceſs of the war, at both ends of the line. General Monkton took Beauſejour in Nova Scotia with 1500 provincial troops, and about 200 regulars. Sir William Johnſon in the other part of America, changed the face of the war to ſucceſs, with a provincial army, which took Baron Deiſkau priſoner. But, Sir, the glories of the war, under the united Britiſh and American arms, are recent in every one's memory. Suffice it to decide this queſtion; that the Americans bore, even in our judgment, more than their full proportion; that this Houſe did annually vote them an acknowledgment of their zeal and ſtrenuous efforts, and a compenſation for the exceſs of their zeal and expences, above their due proportion. They kept, one year with another, 25,000 men on foot, and loſt in the war the flower of their youth. How ſtrange muſt it appear to them to hear of nothing down to the year 1763 (March 14, 1763) but encomiums upon their *active zeal and ſtrenuous efforts*, and then, no longer after than the year 1764, in ſuch a trice of time, to ſee the tide turn, and from that hour to this, to hear it aſſerted that they were a burden upon the common cauſe; aſſerted even in that ſame Parliament, which had voted them compenſations for the liberality and exceſs of their ſervices.

Nor did they ſtint their ſervices to North-America: they followed the Britiſh arms out of their continent, to the Havanna and Martinique, after the compleat conqueſt of America. And ſo they had done in the preceding war, They were not grudging of their exertions—they were at the ſiege of Carthagena--yet what was Carthagena to them, but as members of the common cauſe, of the glory of this country!—In that war too, Sir, they took Louiſbourg from the French, ſingle-handed, without any European aſſiſtance; as mettled an enterprize as any in our hiſtory! an everlaſting memorial of the zeal, courage and perſeverance of the troops of New-England. The men themſelves dragged the cannon over a moraſs, which had always been thought impaſſable, where neither horſes nor oxen could go, and they carried the ſhot upon their backs. And what was their reward for this forward and ſpirited enterprize? for the reduction of this American Dunkirk? Their reward, Sir, you know very well; it was given up for a barrier to the Dutch. The only conqueſt in that war which you had to give up, which would have been an effectual barrier to them againſt the French power in America, tho' conquered by themſelves, was ſurrendered for a foreign barrier. As a ſubſtitute for this, you ſettle Halifax for a *place d'armes*, leaving the limits of the province of Nova-Scotia as a matter of conteſt with the French, which could not fail to prove, as it did, the cauſe of another war. Had you kept Louiſbourg inſtead of ſettling Halifax, the Americans may ſay, at leaſt, that there would not have been that pretext for imputing the late war to their account. It has been their forwardneſs in your cauſe, that made them the objects of the French reſentment. In the war of 1744, at your requiſition, they were the aggreſſors with the French in America. We know the orders given to Monſ. D'Anville, to deſtroy and lay all their ſea-port towns in aſhes; and we know the cauſe of that reſentment; it was to revenge their conqueſt of Louiſbourg.

Whenever Great-Britain has declared war, they have taken their part. They were engaged in King William's wars and Queen Ann's, even in their infancy. They conquered Acadia in the laſt century, for us; and we then gave it up. Again, in Queen Ann's war they conquered Nova-Scotia, which, from that time, has always belonged to Great-Britain. They have been engaged in more than one expedition to Canada, ever foremoſt to partake of honour and danger with the mother country.

Well, Sir, what have we done for them? Have we conquered the country for them from the Indians? Have we cleared it? Have we drained it? Have we made it habitable? What have we done for them? I believe preciſely nothing at all, but juſt keeping watch and ward over their trade, that they ſhould receive nothing but from ourſelves, and at our own price. I will not poſitively ſay, that we have ſpent nothing; though I don't recollect any ſuch article upon our journals; but I mean, not any material expence in ſetting them out as coloniſts. The royal military government of Nova-Scotia coſt, indeed, not a little ſum, above 500,000l. for its plantation, and its firſt years. Had your other colonies coſt any thing ſimilar, either in their out-ſet or ſupport, there would have been ſomething to ſay on that ſide; but inſtead of that, they have been left to themſelves for 100, or 150 years, upon the fortune and capital of private adventurers, to encounter every difficulty and danger. What towns have we built for them? What deſerts have we cleared? What country have we conquered for them from the Indians? Name the officers—name the troops—the expeditions—their dates. Where are they to be found? Not in the journals of this kingdom. They are no where to be found.

In all the wars which have been common to us and them, they have taken their full ſhare. But in all their own dangers, in all the difficulties belonging ſeparately to their ſituation, in all the Indian wars which did not immediately concern us, we left them to themſelves to ſtruggle their way through. For the whim of a Miniſter, you can beſtow half a million to build a town, and to plant a royal colony of Nova-Scotia; a greater ſum than you have beſtowed upon every other colony together, ſince their foundation.

And notwithſtanding all theſe, which are the real facts, now that they have ſtruggled thro' their difficulties, and begin to hold up their heads, and to ſhew that empire which promiſes to be the foremoſt in the world, we claim them and theirs, as implicitly belonging to us, without any conſideration of their own rights. We charge them with ingratitude, without the leaſt regard to truth, juſt as if this kingdom had for a century and a half attended to no other object; as if all our revenue, all our power, all our thought, had been beſtowed upon them, and all our national debt had been contracted in the Indian wars of America, totally forgetting the ſubordination in commerce and manufactures in which we have bound them, and for which, at leaſt, we owe them help towards their protection. [*Remainder in our next.*]

By Captain Robinſon, arrived here from London; and the Captains Holland, Watſon and Loring, arrived at New-York, we have the following Advices.

GENOA, April 12.

IT is thought here that the King of Morocco hath requeſted peace with Spain, on account of ſome diſputes which have happened between him and the Algerines; and we are the more confirmed in this opinion, as they write from Marſeilles that there has already been a ſharp ſkirmiſh, at ſome diſtance from Oran, between the troops of the two nations.

LONDON.

May 9. A Council is ſummoned to meet to-morrow at St. James's after the Levee is over, on the laſt advices received from Boſton.

A Spaniſh ſquadron of men of war, under the command of a Commodore, was lately ſpoke with under full ſail, ſeven degrees to the eaſtward of the Madeiras, by the Captain of a veſſel arrived in the river on Saturday.

Upwards of 100 pieces of cannon, of a new conſtruction, ſo light as to be carried by a man on horſeback, and which carry balls from four to ſeven pounds weight, and 10,000 ſtands of arms, were ſhipped from the Tower in the courſe of the laſt week, for the uſe of the troops in America.

Fifty tons of ordnance ſtores is ordered to be got ready with all expedition to be ſhipped for the uſe of his Majeſty's forces at Boſton.

Orders are given for the men of war deſtined for the Newfoundland ſtation, to be conſiderably augmented, to carry into execution an act of this ſeſſions, to prevent any veſſels from ſome of the North American provinces fiſhing on that coaſt, &c.

May 12. They write from Guernſey, that three French men of war, with upwards of 30 ſail of veſſels under convoy, paſſed by that iſland the 4th inſtant, about eight o'clock in the evening, and that they were not all out of ſight the next morning at day-break.

May 15. Nothing now prevents a rupture between this country and every branch of the Houſe of Bourbon, but the diſagreeement ſubſiſting in the French Royal family, and the unſettled, divided ſtate of the French Cabinet.

Accounts of an extremely diſagreeable and alarming nature, it is ſaid, have been received from more than one part of the Continent of Europe within theſe few days.

May 20. At five o'clock Mr. Burke brought up and preſented a Remonſtrance and Repreſentation from the Aſſembly of the Colony of New-York, the main purport of which is directed againſt the propriety of taxing the American Colonies in the Britiſh Parliament. As ſoon as the Remonſtrance was read by the Clerk, Mr. Burke moved that the ſame be referred to a Committee, and Lord North moved an amendment. A debate now enſued, which continued till half after ſeven o'clock, when the queſtion being put on the amendment, the Houſe divided, Ayes 186, Noes 67.

Upon which a ſhort debate enſued, and the principal ſpeakers were, for the amendment, Lord North, Mr. Cornwall, Mr. Jenkinſon, Mr. Aubrey, and Mr. T. Walpole; againſt it, Mr. Cruger, Mr. T. Townſhend, Mr. C. Fox, Mr. Burke, Governor Johnſon, and Serjeant Adair.

Mr. Burke introduced the buſineſs in a ſhort and pathetic ſpeech, and was anſwered by Lord North in a very plauſible manner; to which Mr Cruger replied with much ſpirit and eloquence; and the debates, upon the whole, were very intereſting and entertaining.

The following was the amendment propoſed by Lord North on Monday laſt, on the repreſentation and remonſtrance from New-York, preſented to the Houſe by Mr. Burke.

As ſoon as the act of the 6th of George III. was called for, and a clauſe read, it was moved, after the word Remonſtrance to inſert, "In which the ſaid Aſſembly claim to themſelves rights derogatory to, and inconſiſtent with, the legiſlative authority of Parliament, as declared by the ſaid act."

On Saturday evening ſome diſpatches were received at Lord Dartmouth's office from General Gage, at Boſton, brought by a ſhip arrived at Briſtol from that place, after a quick paſſage, which were forwarded to his Majeſty.

Thurſday night an expreſs arrived with the news of the death of the Queen of Denmark, on the 11th inſtant, at Zell, of a fever, aged twenty-three years and ten months; ſhe was born the 22d of July 1751.

HOUSE of LORDS, May 19.

The Duke of Mancheſter preſented a paper intituled, A memorial from the Houſe of Aſſembly of New-York, and moved that the ſame might be read. A matter of order was now ſtarted, whether it would be regular to receive the ſaid memorial, as his Grace had not ſtated the contents, and declined to do ſo farther than reading the title and the prayer, deſiring the repeal of certain Acts of Parliament, and praying redreſs. Lords Townſhend, Buckingham and Denbigh objected to it on ſeveral other grounds, particularly to the very title Memorial, which they contended was improper, and expreſſive of diſreſpect towards the Houſe, and a diſclaiming of its legiſlative authority. Lord Sandwich ſpoke fully to the regularity and mode of proceeding and moved an amendment, by adding after the word "Memorial," the contents whereof having not been opened. The Duke of Richmond differed as to the point of fact; for he inſiſted, that part at leaſt of the contents had been opened; and moved an amendment to the laſt amendment, by adding the concluding words of the Memorial, which had been read by the Duke of Mancheſter. This gave another turn to the Debate, and Lord Gower inſiſted, as his Grace had refuſed, though often preſſed to make known the contents, his Lordſhip moved another amendment to the queſtion ſo amended. The debate now took entirely another turn; and a warm debate aroſe about the manner of getting rid of the ſeveral amendments, and coming back to the main queſtion, that the ſaid Memorial be now read, in which the Lords Mansfield, Camden, Shelburne, Weymouth, Dudley, Dartmouth and Marchmont ſpoke. At length, after four hours and a half continual altercation, doubt and uncertainty, the queſtion was put on the motion, as amended by Lord Sandwich, which was carried in the negative without a diviſion; and the queſtion on the original motion, "that ſaid Memorial be now read," being put, there appeared Contents 19, Proxies 6-----25; Not Contents 60, Proxies 10-----70. So the Memorial was rejected by a majority of almoſt three to one.

Yeſterday a petition from the Proteſtant inhabitants of Quebec was preſented to the Houſe of Commons by Sir George Saville. This occaſioned a warm debate, in which Sir George Saville, Sir William Meredith, Lord North, Mr. Fox, Mr. Adam Drummond, Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Turner, Col. Barre and Mr. Burke were ſpeakers. At half after ten the queſtion (which during the courſe of the debate had been frequently called for) was put, when the Houſe divided; the numbers were, for the motion 86, againſt it 174.

May 23. It is ſaid that on Thurſday his Majeſty will go to the Houſe of Peers, and cloſe the preſent ſeſſion with a ſpeech from the Throne.

The want of corn is ſo great all over France, that the King has iſſued an edict, allowing to all veſſels, as well French as Foreigners, that ſhall arrive with foreign corn in any French ports, from the 15th inſtant to the firſt of Auguſt enſuing, a premium of 18 ſols for every quintal

of wheat, and 12 fols for every quintal of rye, and all ſuch ſhips are to be exempt from paying any duty of freight, or any other ſort, in any French port during the above period. The above bounty to be immediately paid by the King's officers in the reſpective ports in that kingdom.

Intelligence is arrived from Paris, that the King diſpatched orders to all his ſea ports to be put in a ſtate of defence immediately. Similar orders have been given by the Court of Spain, which puzzles our moſt experienced politicians greatly, they not being able even to gueſs at the deſigns of thoſe powers.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 24.

Laſt Thurſday a joint addreſs of the Hon. the Council and Houſe of Burgeſſes was tranſmitted to the Governor, on board the Fowey man of war, of which the following is a copy. It is ſaid his Excellency intends to take up his reſidence at Portſmouth, and that Lady Dunmore, and the reſt of his Lordſhip's family, will ſail to-morrow for England.

To his Excellency the Right Hon. JOHN *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant, Governor General, and Commander in Chief of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the ſame.*

The joint ADDRESS of the COUNCIL and HOUSE of BURGESSES.

MY LORD,

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Council and Houſe of Burgeſſes of Virginia, have received your Lordſhip's anſwer to our joint addreſs, by which we repreſented to your Excellency how very inſecure we thought the public arms in the palace ſince your Lordſhip's removal from thence, and requeſted that your Lordſhip would be pleaſed to order them to be ſtored in the public magazine, judging this a repoſitory of much greater ſecurity.

You are pleaſed to tell us, that experience hath ſhewn the inſecurity of the magazine, and that as the palace hath hitherto been reſpected, you thought it improper to give any other orders that the arms belonging to the King, which have for ſo many years been lodged, may ſtill remain in the palace, and that they may, on no account, be touched without your expreſs permiſſion. Tho' theſe arms, my Lord, may be conſidered, in ſome ſort, as belonging to his Majeſty, as the ſupreme head of this government, and that they are properly under your Lordſhip's direction, yet we humbly conceive that they were originally provided, and have been preſerved for the uſe of the country in caſes of emergency.

We would not wiſh to interfere with your Lordſhip's authority, of this diſpoſition we preſume our former addreſs afforded the ſtrongeſt teſtimony; but the reflection that theſe arms are ſo much expoſed, that they may eaſily be made the moſt improper and deſtructive uſe of, is, to us, extremely alarming.

The palace, my Lord, hath indeed been hitherto much reſpected, but not ſo much out of regard to the building as the reſidence of his Majeſty's repreſentative. Had your Lordſhip thought fit to remain there, we ſhould have had no apprehenſions of danger; but, conſidering theſe arms at preſent expoſed to your ſervants, and every rude invader, the ſecurity formerly derived from your Lordſhip's preſence cannot now be relied on.

In your Lordſhip's anſwer to an addreſs of the Houſe of Burgeſſes, you are pleaſed to ſay, that experience has demonſtrated to you that the city of Williamſburg is an improper place for the reſidence of our Governor, and give it as a reaſon for not returning the powder, according to your own voluntary promiſe made to the Houſe, that you could not attend to its preſervation, nor depend on its ſecurity, if returned to the magazine. We ſhould ſuppoſe, my Lord, that your Excellency's attention to the arms would be equally neceſſary for their ſecurity, as you know the palace ſtanding on the edge of the city, and we ſhould, for this reaſon, imagine it more likely to be rifled than the magazine in the midſt of it; beſides, ſhould it be thought neceſſary, a proper guard might be kept at the magazine, which we did not think ſo decent to propoſe for your Lordſhip's palace. Our apprehenſions, my Lord, have been not a little increaſed by conſidering the ſeveral depoſitions taken by order of the Houſe of Burgeſſes; we decline commenting upon them, but ſubmit to the world from whence the unhappy diſturbances in this colony took their riſe. We muſt, my Lord, once more entreat your Excellency to order the arms to be removed to the public magazine.

We cannot, my Lord, decline repreſenting to you, that the important buſineſs of this Aſſembly hath been much impeded by your Excellency's removal from the palace. This ſtep hath deprived us of the neceſſary and free acceſs to your Lordſhip, which we conceive the conſtitution entitles us to. There are ſeveral bills of the laſt importance to this country now ready to be preſented to your Excellency for your aſſent.

We have hitherto, my Lord, in hopes of preſerving that harmony which we wiſh ever to ſubſiſt between all the branches of our legiſlature, ſubmitted to the great inconvenience of ſending our members twelve miles to wait on your Excellency on board one of his Majeſty's ſhips of war, to preſent our ſeveral addreſſes; but we think it would be highly improper, and too great a departure from the conſtitutional and accuſtomed mode of tranſacting the buſineſs of the Aſſembly, to meet your Excellency at any other place than the Capitol, to preſent ſuch bills as have there been agreed to by the Council and Houſe of Burgeſſes. We muſt therefore beſeech your Excellency to return to us; and as the advanced ſeaſon of the year requires our preſence in our ſeveral counties, we hope your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to favour us with your ſpeedy and ultimate anſwer, that we may certainly know what to depend upon.

His EXCELLENCY's ANSWER.

I HAVE already declared my intentions in regard to the arms at the palace, and I conceive the Council and Houſe of Burgeſſes are interfering in a matter which does not belong to them. I ſhould be glad to be informed who they deſign by the terms rude invaders which they have made uſe of.

The diſorders in Williamſburg, and other parts of the country, drove me to the neceſſity of changing my place of reſidence, and if any inconvenience has ariſen to the Aſſembly on that account I am not chargeable with it, but they have not been deprived of any neceſſary nor free acceſs to me. The conſtitution veſts me with an undoubted power to call the Aſſembly for the buſineſs of, to any place in, the colony, exigency may require.

Not having been made acquainted with the whole proceedings of the Aſſembly, I know of no bills of importance, which, if I were inclined to riſk my perſon again among the people, the Aſſembly have to preſent to me, nor whether they be ſuch as I could aſſent to.

NEW-YORK, July 3.

Wedneſday laſt General Wooſter, with 7 companies of his regiment, and Col. Waterbury, with his regiment compleat, both conſiſting of about 1800 men, arrived here from Connecticut; they appear to be a healthy, hearty body of men, and are now encamped about two miles out of town.

Since our laſt, nine tranſports with troops, of the ſecond embarkation from Cork, have arrived at Sandy-Hook, and agreeable to orders there received, ſailed laſt Friday for Boſton, under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhip of war the Nautilus.

The regiments on board the tranſports are the 22d, 40th, 44th and 45th.

On the 27th ult. departed this life, ROBERT LIVINGSTON, Eſq; at Claremont, in the Manor of Livingſton, in the 88th year of his age, after a ſhort illneſs, attended with little pain. If ſteady virtue, unſullied honour, the higheſt ſenſe of religion, and the warmeſt attachment to his country, merit eſteem—his memory commands reſpect.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.

IN ASSEMBLY, June 30, 1775.

The Houſe taking into conſideration, that many of the good people of this Province are conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms, do hereby earneſtly recommend to the Aſſociators for the defence of their country, and others, that they bear a tender and brotherly regard towards this claſs of their fellow-ſubjects and countrymen; and to theſe conſcientious people it is alſo recommended, that they chearfully aſſiſt in proportion to their abilities, ſuch perſons as cannot ſpend both time and ſubſtance in the ſervice of their country without great injury to themſelves and families.

Reſolved, That the ſum of twenty pounds be paid for every hundred weight of good merchantable ſalt-petre, that ſhall be made and manufactured in this province, and delivered to the undermentioned Committee, within the ſpace of three months from this time; and that the ſum of fifteen pounds be paid for every hundred weight of good merchantable ſalt petre, that ſhall be made and manufactured in this province, and delivered to ſaid Committee within three months next following, and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſſer quantity.

COMMITTEE.

John Dickinſon, Michael Swoope, William Thompſon, George Gray, John Montgomery, Thomas Willing, Henry Wynkoop, Edward Biddle, Benjamin Franklin, Anthony Wayne, William Edmonds, Daniel Roberdeau, Benjamin Bartholomew, Bernard Dougherty, John Cadwallader, George Roſs, Samuel Hunter, Andrew Allen, Owen Biddle, Francis Johnſton, Richard Reily, Samuel Morris, jun. *Robert Morris, Thomas Wharton*, jun. *Robert White.*

Extract from the Journals,

CHARLES MOORE, Clerk of Aſſembly.

On Friday laſt the General Aſſembly of this Province adjourned to Monday the 18th of September next, after paſſing the following Acts, viz.

An Act to amend an Act, entituled, a Supplement to the Act, entituled, "An Act appointing Wardens for the port of Philadelphia, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned."

An Act for confirming the eſtate of Daniel Andrew in and to certain lands in Amity townſhip, in the county of Berks.

An Act for confirming the eſtate of the Heirs and Repreſentatives of John Taylor, late of the county of Cheſter, Practitioner in Phyſic, deceaſed, in a certain tract of land in the townſhip of Bradford, in the ſaid county.

Extract of a Letter from an American Gentleman at Paris, dated May 2, 1775, to his Friend in Philadelphia.

"I find the French are extreamly attentive to our American politics, and to a man ſtrongly in favour of us. Whether moſtly from ill-will to Britain, or friendſhip to the Colonies, may be matter of doubt; but they profeſs it to be upon a principle of humanity, and a regard to the natural rights of mankind. They ſay that the Americans will be either revered or deteſted by all Europe, according to their conduct at the approaching criſis; they will have no middle character; for in proportion as their virtue and perſeverance will render them a glorious, their tame ſubmiſſion will make them a deſpicable people."

Extract of a Letter from London, dated May 10.

"Before you receive this, you will probably have determined the fate of both parts of the Britiſh empire in that venerable Aſſembly the Continental Congreſs. We have no fears for you, but the infatuation of the Miniſtry here gives us as much to apprehend as ever. It is ſtill the full perſuaſion of all the Courtiers (and I almoſt think of the greateſt part of the nation) that notwithſtanding all your ſeeming firmneſs and hoſtile preparations, you will ſubmit to any thing rather than contend with us. A very ſhort time will now determine that matter; for there is no appearance of any relaxation here. We wait for the great event with the moſt anxious and diſtreſſing impatience."

We hear that three ancient and infirm perſons, inhabitants of Charleſtown, are miſſing ſince the burning of that fine town by the Britiſh ſavages.

The Grace, Capt. M'Cauſland, from this Port, is arrived at Dover.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *July 3*, 1775.

The Committee of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia having undertaken to erect a Salt-Petre Manufactory, and having appointed Meſſieurs *Owen Biddle, George Clymer, John Allen, James Meaſe, Lambert Cadwallader*, and Doctor *Benjamin Ruſh*, to ſuperintend the ſame; they do earneſtly requeſt the Inhabitants of the Province in general, and of this City and Liberties in particular, to furniſh them with all ſuch Materials and Aſſiſtance as they may require, to enable them to carry the ſaid important and neceſſary Manufactory into Execution, with as much Expedition as poſſible,

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN BENEZET, Aſſiſtant Secretary.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by
JAMES HUMPHREYS, jun. in Front-ſtreet, *and by the other Printers in Philadelphia, alſo by Mr.* HUGH GAINE, *in New-York, and by Mr.* ROBERT WELLS, *in Charleſtown, South-Carolina,*

A SERMON, on the preſent Situation of American Affairs, preached in Chriſt-Church, June 23, 1775, at the Requeſt of the OFFICERS of the Third Battalion of the City of Philadelphia and Diſtrict of Southwark. By WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. Provoſt of the College in that City. Price 9*d.* the ſingle Sermon, *Six Shillings* by the Dozen, or *Six Dollars* by the Hundred, for ſuch Perſons as may deſire to diſtribute them among the Military Aſſociators.

To be SOLD, THIS DAY, at Twelve o'Clock,
At the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE,
850 COW and OX HIDES,
IN LOTS OF 30 HIDES each.

STRAYED away from the Commons of this City, A BLACK COW, with a white Face and two white Feet, her Horns remarkably ſtraight, and a Scar on one of her Teats. Whoever takes up ſaid Cow and will bring her to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward.

July 3, 1775. § ANDREW ALLEN.

On Wedneſday, July 5th, will be publiſhed,
Embelliſhed with a correct Draught of the Harbour and City of Boſton and Parts adjacent, neatly engraved on Copper-plate,

NUMBER SIX of the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE, or AMERICAN MONTHLY MUSEUM, for June 1775; containing a great Variety of original Pieces, both intereſting and entertaining; with which is republiſhed, with Additions and Reviſals, the Proceſs of making Salt-Petre. Price *Thirteen Shillings* per Year, Pennſylvania Currency, including the Supplement. *Philadelphia*, printed and ſold by ROBERT AITKEN, Printer and Bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, Front-ſtreet.

In our next will be given an exact Plan of the City of Boſton on a large Scale, which we hope to be able to accompany with a Plan of the American Camp.

N. B. As the Publiſher of the Pennſylvania Magazine declined, from Motives of Politeneſs, the cuſtomary Acceptance of one Half the Year's Subſcription-money at the Commencement of this Work, he now, on Account of the great Expence he has been at, is obliged to call on the Subſcribers for that Favour.

*** *The Magazine will be regularly publiſhed the firſt Wedneſday of every Month, as uſual. Price One Shilling each.* 1 W.

SERVANTS.

JUST ARRIVED, in the Snow Charlotte, William Gaffney, from Waterford, now lying off the Drawbridge, a Number of likely young Men and Women SERVANTS; among the Men are a Variety of Tradeſmen. Their Times are to be diſpoſed of by
JOSHUA FISHER, and SONS,
Or the MASTER on board.

JUST ARRIVED, in the Brig DOLPHIN, JOHN RANDAL, Maſter, from LONDON, a Number of healthy SERVANTS and REDEMPTIONERS, For *four* Years; ſuch as bricklayers, butchers, ſilk, woollen and linen weavers, houſe carpenters and joiners, wheel and millwrights, pit-ſawyers, white and black-ſmith, watch-makers, watch-chain and watch-ſpring makers, farriers, taylors, buckle-makers, gardeners, rope-makers, bakers, comb-makers, glaſs-blowers, lath-renders, breeches-makers, grooms, farmers and labourers. WOMEN, mantua-makers, cooks, dairy and houſe maids, &c. &c. &c.

*** Apply to JOSEPH CARSON, in Market-ſtreet, or ſaid Captain on board off Market-ſtreet wharff. *June 30.*

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Friday, the 14th day of July inſtant, at the houſe of John Fritz, in Race-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, preciſely at 3 o' clock in the afternoon, A certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the north ſide of Quarry-ſtreet, between Moravian-alley and Third-ſtreet, and Arch and Race-ſtreets, containing in front about 18 feet, and in depth about 79 feet 3 inches; bounded by ground of Matthias Londeburgher, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of 36s. ſterling, per annum; late the eſtate of Martin Weiſs; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Friday, the 14th day of July inſtant, at 6 o' clock in the evening, on the premiſes, Two contiguous two ſtory brick meſſuages or tenements, and lots or pieces of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreet, between Second and Third, and Spruce and Pine-ſtreets, in this city, containing in front each about 16 feet, and in depth about 80 feet; bounded by ground now or late of Joſeph Morris, and others. *Alſo* a certain other meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Cedar and Shippen-ſtreets, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, containing in front about 20 feet, and in depth about 164 feet; bounded by ground of Samuel Morris, and others; ſeized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

GARDEN-SEEDS, warranted freſh and good, in large or ſmall Aſſortments, are ſold at the loweſt Prices, by JAMES TRUMAN, in Elbow-Lane, near the Harp and Crown Tavern. On the ſhorteſt Notice, orders for Exportation will be fulfilled by ſaid TRUMAN, for
¶ HANNAH DUBRE.

N. B. A ſmall Quantity of Colly-flower Seeds had as above.

TO BE SOLD,

A STRONG, healthy NEGROE MAN, 21 Years of Age, this Country born, who has been bred to Farming, and underſtands it well in all its Branches. Enquire of JOHN SWIFT, of Benſalem Townſhip, in Bucks County.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 2d of this inſtant July, a ſervant lad, named *William Ogleby*, he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 17 years old, of a fair complexion, and has ſtraight brown hair; had on, when he went away, a waiſtcoat without ſleeves, of a browniſh cloth, a Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, ſtriped holland trowſers, calf-ſkin pumps, with Pinchbeck buckles, and a good felt hat; but it is ſuppoſed he will change his clothes, as he has others with him. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Six Dollars reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by
¶ 5 w. ISAAC KNIGHT.

NEW-YORK, *June 22*, 1775.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, a German ſervant man, named *John Hendrick Reeſe*, he ſpeaks bad Engliſh, is about 5 feet high, and has ſtraight black hair; had on and took with him a long blue coat, ſtriped cotton jacket, two pair of ſtriped trowſers, two Engliſh hats, one new and the other about half wore, five check ſhirts, and two white ditto; new ſhoes, with plain plated buckles, and a pair of nankeen breeches. It is ſuppoſed he is gone off with a woman who has a huſband in Penſacola; her name is *Mary Arnold*, but goes by the name of *Mary Newbergh*; they will perhaps paſs for man and wife; ſhe is a tall woman, about 24 years of age, and likely built. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſhall have Five Dollars reward, if taken up in this province, and if out of the ſame, Ten Dollars, and all reaſonable charges, paid by
CHRISTIAN VAN PHULL, Baker, in Partition-ſtreet.

*** The above ſervant is a Baker by trade. ¶

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Kingſeſs townſhip, an indented ſervant man, named *Matthias Abel*, by trade a Shoemaker, dark complexion, marked with the ſmall-pox, about 5 feet 3 inches high; had on, when he went away, a caſtor hat, half-worn, a new light coloured nap jacket, double breaſted, black ſpotted ſwanſkin under jacket, light coloured cloth breeches, a pair of blue and white mixed worſted hoſe, a pair of black-ran neats-leather pumps, and white metal buckles; he is given to liquor, and will forge a paſs. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by
¶ PHILIP ROTMAN.

STRAYED away, on the 8th of May laſt, from the Subſcriber, living in the Northern Liberties, at the upper End of Front-ſtreet, a ſmall black COW, ſome white on her Belly and Alder, with black Teats, and ſome white at the End of her Tail. Whoever takes up ſaid Cow, and brings her home, or ſecures her, ſo as the Owner may have her again, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, paid by
¶ ANDREW ZIEGLER, Tanner.

WAS taken up full of Water, below Marcus-Hook, in the River Delaware, on the 24th of May laſt, A large LONG-BOAT. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take her away. ISAAC LAWRENCE, and DANIEL FREITH. ¶

Continental Association, inimical to the Britiſh Conſtitution, and unfriendly to the Liberties of America.

4. That this Committee do approve of the Rules recommended by the Provincial Congreſs, for the good Government of the new raiſed Militia, and deſire that the reſpective military Officers in this County will conduct themſelves conſiſtent therewith.

5. That this Committee do approve of the Recommendation of the Provincial Congreſs, to raiſe the Sum of 10,000l. for the Uſe of the Province at this moſt critical and important Moment, recommending it to the good People of this County chearfully to contribute their Apportionment of the ſame; and as the Provincial Congreſs have ordered the ſaid Money to be diſpoſed of by the reſpective County Committees, in ſuch Manner as they in their Diſcretion ſhall think moſt proper, this Committee doth, in Conſequence thereof, moſt ſolemnly aſſure their Conſtituents, that whatever Money may be lodged in their Hands, or in the Hands of their Collector, ſhall be faithfully diſpoſed of according as they may think moſt beneficial for the Service of the County, and Purpoſes intended by the Provincial Congreſs; and that, whenever the Public ſhall deſire it, they will chearfully render a true and proper Account of their Proceedings and Diſburſements, that every Member of the Community may know that his Contribution has not been embezzelled or waſted. *Signed by Order of the Committee,*

PETER TALLMAN, Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *June* 29, 1775.

WHEREAS ſeveral perſons through a miſapprehenſion of the reſolves which have been entered into by the Provincial Convention relative to the killing of ſheep, have purchaſed Ram Lamb in the market of this city, contrary to the intent and meaning of ſaid reſolve; the Committee, in order to prevent ſuch miſtakes in future, requeſt the public will take notice that, agreeable to the purport of the reſolve aforeſaid, *no ſheep of what denomination ſoever, may be killed or purchaſed under four years of age;* and that the names of all perſons who ſhall, after this, be diſcovered to act in oppoſition to ſaid reſolve, will be publiſhed forthwith to the world.

Ordered, That notice be given in the public papers to all maſters of veſſels which may arrive in this port, that the Committee of Inſpection will meet every day at 12 o'clock, at the Coffee-houſe, to receive a report of their reſpective cargoes. And it is expected that no Captain will fail to attend the Committee the firſt noon after his arrival: And, that owners of veſſels and conſignees will direct their Captains accordingly.

Ordered, That the following report of the Diſtrict Committee, No. 2. concerning the ſhip Chriſtopher, Captain Edwards, from Gibraltar, be made public, viz.

"We the Diſtrict Committee, No. 2. appointed to attend the diſcharging a cargo of ſalt, from on board the ſhip Chriſtopher, do report to the General Committee, that we have attended ſaid duty with care; and that we are fully ſatisfied that no Britiſh goods were imported in ſaid ſhip, nor the Aſſociation of the Congreſs in any wiſe violated." *Extracts from the Minutes.*

J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the townſhip of Rygate, on Connecticut river, to his father in New-Jerſey, dated June 10, 1775.

"The Indian and Canadian war is all vaniſhed. We have had poſitive accounts from many of the Indian tribes, who are certainly applied to by Governor Carleton to diſtreſs the ſettlements, but they ſay they have received no offence from the people, ſo will not make war with them. The French ſay it is a war of our own raiſing, and they will have no part in it."

Extract of a letter from a Gentlemen at Stockbridge (Maſſachuſetts-Bay) to a Gentleman in the Congreſs, dated June 22.

"A firm foundation now turns up to view, for the influence of the Stockbridge Indians among the SIX NATIONS, and matters ſtand well with the Canadian Indians. If I had time, I would relate to you every particular of what befel the meſſengers of our Indians to the Six Nations, and the Canadian Indians. To be ſhort, they were taken and bound by the Regulars, and carried into Montreal, where, by a court martial, they were condemned to be hanged, for a ſlight ſuſpicion that they were ſent to engage the Indians to fall upon the Regulars. This event turned much to our advantage, and has fully fixed the minds of the Indians there againſt the Regulars. High threatening words paſſed between the General and the Indian Sachems, who were raiſed far and near on the occaſion, and a wonderful ſpirit of benevolence appeared towards the young men that were taken by the Indians there. They told them, in the ſtrongeſt terms, *That they would take their place, they would die for them.* The whole ſtory is very affecting. The Indian Sachems told the General, *You have offered us money to fight for you, but we would not take it, as we would have nothing to do with your quarrel, but now we ſhall know who are our enemies. If you think it beſt for you to hang theſe our brothers, that came a great way to ſee us, do it, but remember we ſhall not forget it.* Upon theſe threatenings they thought it beſt to let the priſoners go, who got away with ſome difficulty. The Canadian Indians farther told our Indians, *That if they did fight at all, they would* fight againſt *the* Regulars, *for they did not like them.*"

A LETTER to Major General DAVID WOOSTER, Eſq; at Greenwich.

SIR, *Fairfield, June* 25, 1775, 12 *o'clock.*

Captain Jonathan Maltre, *who went expreſs from here laſt Sabbath, has this day returned from Watertown, which place he left laſt Thurſday at* 4 *o'clock in the afternoon, and the intelligence brought by him being ſo direct, I thought it my duty to forward it to you, which is as follows: viz.*

Copy of a letter from Mr. Iſaac Lathrop, *one of the Provincial Congreſs at Watertown.*

Watertown, June 22, 1775.

BEFORE this reaches you, you will doubtleſs hear of the engagement of laſt Saturday, between our troops and thoſe of the army at Boſton, but leaſt you ſhould not be well informed, I will now undertake to give you as regular an account as can at preſent be obtained:—Laſt Friday evening, a detachment from the camp at Cambridge marched to Charleſtown, and there took poſſeſſion of Breed's-Hill, about half a mile from the ferry; their intrenching tools not coming up in ſeaſon, it was 12 o'clock before they began their works; as ſoon as daylight appeared, they were diſcovered from Boſton, when the men of war at the Ferry, the battery from Cop's-Hill, and the floating batteries, kept up a continual cannonading and bombarding, which fortunately did but little execution, although our entrenchments were very far from being compleated; this continued till about 2 o'clock, when a large army of between four and five thouſand (as we ſince hear from Boſton) under the command of General HOWE, landed on the back of the Hill, and marched up with great ſeeming reſolution towards our lines: Our men reſerved their fire till the enemy had advanced very near, when a general engagement enſued; the fire from our lines was ſo exceſſive heavy, and made ſuch a terrible ſlaughter, as obliged the enemy twice to give way, although many of their officers ſtood in the rear with their ſwords pointed at their backs ready to run them through. Our men kept up a continual blaze upon them for about an hour with ſuch execution as is ſcarce credible. The enemy then came on the flanks, marched up and forced their way over the ramparts, with fixed bayonets, cutlaſſes and hand grenades, which obliged our little brave army, conſiſting only of about fifteen hundred men at moſt, to retreat.

The town of Charleſtown was fired in various parts during the action, and is now conſumed to a wretched heap of rubbiſh. I kept my ground at Watertown; but what with the thundering of cannon and ſmall arms, the conflagration of Charleſtown, the waggons and horſe-litters with the wounded men coming to the hoſpital in this town, and the ſtreaming of expreſſes to and fro, exhibited ſuch an awful ſcene, as I pray God Almighty I may never again behold. The brave and worthy Doctor WARREN was killed, ſtripped, and buried within the intrenchment. Our numbers killed are not yet known, but by the beſt account I can obtain it will not much exceed fifty, and the wounded ſhort of one hundred. Several credible perſons have ſince made their eſcape out of Boſton, ſome of whom I well know. The lateſt out ſays, that upwards of fourteen hundred of the enemy were killed and wounded, with eighty-four officers, and twenty-eight of our men were made priſoners, and the enemy had buried forty-one of our dead. All agree that the loſs of the enemy in killed and wounded, is more than one thouſand. General Howe ſays, you may talk of your Mindens, Fontenoys, &c. but he never ſaw, nor heard of ſuch a carnage in ſo ſhort a time. All the Surgeons in the army, with what they could get in Boſton, were not ſufficient to dreſs the wounded. Although they were twenty-four hours night and day in removing them from Charleſtown, with the aſſiſtance of many of the inhabitants of Boſton, whom they preſſed into the ſervice, many died in the ſtreets on their way to the Hoſpital.

N. B. Dr. Mather had his whole furniture, with his library, plate, &c. conſumed in the fire at Charleſtown. I have employed Mr. Samuel Penfield to go with this; if you think it proper to forward this account to New-York, he will be ready to ſerve you. You will excuſe my ſending it open, as I think it is beſt for every one to know with what bravery our men have acted, and how God in his providence ſeems to appear for us. Mr. Penfield will alſo hand you a paper from Cambridge, which contains ſome particulars.

I am, in the utmoſt haſte, Sir,
Your friend and humble Servant,
THADDEUS BURR.

"A letter dated in Roxbury, June 22, gives much the ſame accounts of the action of the 17th, that we have in the above account, and that by the returns it appears that our loſs was 58 killed and miſſing, and about 90 wounded, and that the killed and wounded of the Regulars were 990, among whom were 70 officers, including the Majors Pitcairn and Sheriff, and one general officer.

"Laſt night ſome of our Indians killed three of their guards, and took a watch and thirty dollars. Yeſterday our advanced party at Dorcheſter fired into a boat that was ſounding, and killed four, on which they went off. Capt. Coit had ten of his men wounded, two dangerously. We are fortifying here, and hope to give them a warm reception when they come out—we expect another viſit on the arrival of the forces which they daily expect. Col. W. of Saybrooke ſays, that at the time our people left the ground we had much the better of the enemy, and only retired for want of powder."

Cheſter County, June 29, 1775.

AT a meeting of ſeveral Officers of ſeveral companies of the Militia in the county of Cheſter, it was unanimouſly agreed, for the better regulation of the military order of the ſaid county, to have a general meeting of all the Officers of the ſeveral companies, to be held at the houſe of Richard Cheney, innkeeper, in the townſhip of Eaſt-Caln, on the 21ſt day of July, at 10 o'clock, A. M. which will be the day immediately after the *Continental Faſt;* then and there to divide this county into the moſt proper and convenient diſtricts, in order to form our ſeveral battalions, and chooſe our Field Officers. The Gentlemen Officers are therefore hereby earneſtly requeſted to attend then for the aboveſaid purpoſes.

York-Town, June 9, 1775.

BY virtue of ſundry writs to me directed, on the 21ſt day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be ſold, at the houſe of Caſper Runecker, in the town of Hanover, a certain meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Manheim townſhip, York county, containing 230 acres, more or leſs, adjoining the lands of Frederick Gelwix, Nicholas Fiſher, and others, with a good dwelling and convenient out-houſes thereon erected; the ſoil is exceeding rich and well watered, a large quantity of meadow made and more may be made thereon; being ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of George Weiſe.

And on the 22d of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be ſold, at the dwelling-houſe of Henry Herglerote, in Heidlebergh townſhip, York county, a certain meſſuage, plantation, improvement and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, adjoining lands of Jacob Will, Martin Miller, and others, containing 200 acres; there is a fine ſtream of water, on which a mill was formerly erected, but is now out of repair; the ſoil very rich and plenty of good meadow ground; ſeized in execution as the eſtate of ſaid Henry Herglerote.

¶ CHARLES LUKEN, Sheriff.

THIS is to give Notice to the Creditors of *Andrew Lock*, and *Thomas Dunwiddie*, Priſoners, confined for Debt in the Goal of Salem, that they be and appear before ROBERT JONHSON, and JOHN HOLME, Eſquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for ſaid County, at the Court-Houſe in Salem, on the 19th Day of July next, to ſhew Cauſe, why the ſaid Debtors ſhould not be diſcharged, agreeable to an Act of the General Aſſembly, intituled, "An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors." *June* 16, 1775. ¶4 W.

Cheſter, June 13, 1775.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on the 5th day of this inſtant, *Thomas Young*, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 19 or 20 years of age, and ſays he is a ſervant to John M'Farlan, near Middletown, in Lancaſter county. Likewiſe a Negroe man, on the 12th day, ſays he belongs to Thomas Irwing, in Somerſet county, Maryland, about 20 years of age. Their maſters are deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away, in 4 weeks from this date, or they will be diſcharged, on paying their fees, by JOEL WILLIS, Goaler. ¶

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MEMORANDUM.

THE ARTISTS, and all others who wiſh to ſee uſeful and ornamental ARCHITECTURE flouriſh in AMERICA, are requeſted to look at the WORK.---- SUBSCRIBERS may have their BOOKS immediately, by applying at ſaid BELL's, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, June 16, 1775.

BROKE out or STOLEN, out of *Tinicum Iſland*, On WEDNESDAY Night laſt,

Two HORSES and a MARE,

THE Mare is quite or near 15 hands high, about 8 years old, extremely handſome, of a light dun colour, with white feet, a ſwitch tail, a ſmall beautiful Turkiſh head, a moſt remarkable trotter; one of the Horſes is 5 years old, of a dark cheſtnut, had a docked tail grown a little long, his mane hoged, is 15 hands high or near it; the other Horſe is 10 years old, 15 hands high or near it, has a nag tail. Whoever will bring the two Horſes and Mare to ABRAHAM KINSEY, in Market-ſtreet, ſhall receive SIX POUNDS reward, or for any one of them FORTY SHILLINGS, and FIVE POUNDS for the Thief on Conviction.

TO BE SOLD, BY
BAYNTON and MORGAN,

A FEW Hogſheads of beſt MUSCOVADO SUGARS.
Choice LISBON WINE, in Quarter-caſks.
COFFEE, in Tierces and Bags.
GENEVA, in Caſes.
BRANDY, in Pipes, Hogſheads, and Quarter Caſks.
Fifty Groſs of PLAYING CARDS.
Womens Stuff SHOES, at 5s. 6d. and 8s. a Pair.
A ſmall Quantity of JAMAICA SPIRIT, of Five Years, Ten Years, and Fifteen Years old.
Excellent PORT WINE, by the Dozen.
And all Kinds of GROCERIES.

They put up Sea Stores of every Kind at the ſhorteſt Notice, and on the moſt reaſonable Terms. *Tbtf.*

Baltimore, March 17, 1775.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,
The following LOTS and TRACTS of LAND, in the province of Pennſylvania, viz.

A TRACT containing 6000 acres of very valuable land, lying on the waters of Chiliſquaque, in the Fork of Suſquehanna about 12 miles from Sunbury (formerly Fort Auguſta) the county town of Northumberland; which, from its favourable ſituation at the junction of the two branches of that river, bids fair to become the greateſt commercial inland town in Pennſylvania. The quality of ſaid tract of land is excellent---ſurpaſſed by few of equal extent in the new purchaſe, being a rich deep mould on a lime ſtone bottom. It abounds in fine meadow grounds, the whole tract being exceedingly well watered, by a variety of ſprings, beſides the different branches of Chiliſquaque Creek, on one of which (near the centre of the tract) is a very good mill ſeat. The ſituation is in many reſpects favourable, in an extenſive valley of good land, capable of making a great ſettlement around it, and very convenient for bringing the produce to market, at a trifling expence, by the navigation of Suſquehanna, being only five or ſix miles diſtant from the Eaſt, and ſeven or eight miles from the Weſt Branch of that river; to the latter, there is a good waggon road already opened. The whole of this tract has been accurately ſurveyed, and divided in the moſt commodious manner into twenty-one different plantations, ſo as to accommodate each with a proportion of meadow ground and water. A plan thereof may be ſeen by any perſons deſirous of viewing the lands, by applying to Samuel Hunter Eſq; at Sunbury, who is authoriſed to agree with any perſons inclined to purchaſe; or by applying to the ſubſcriber. Notwithſtanding the diviſion of this tract into different plantations, the owner has no objection to ſell it altogether, if more agreeable to any ſociety or company of purchaſers.

A plantation containing 276 acres of uncultivated land, adjoining to lands of Samuel Martin, on Brightfield's Creek, about two miles from the mouth which empties into Juniata, about five miles from the mouth of that fine navigable ſtream. At leaſt 30 or 40 acres of meadow may be made on this place, which is watered through the whole extent by the aforementioned creek, on which a ſaw mill might be erected, to great advantage, as the hills around abound in pine timber.---Its convenient ſituation to the navigation of Juniata and Suſquehanna, renders it very valuable. Any perſons inclining to purchaſe, may apply to Mr. FREDERICK WATTS, near the mouth of Juniata, or to the ſubſcriber.

A plantation containing 185¾ acres of land, lying on Tuſſey's Run, about four miles from Bedford, on which there is a ſmall dwelling-houſe, and about 25 acres of cleared land.

Alſo ſeveral very valuable improved lots, adjoining the town of Bedford, on one of which, at the weſt end of the town, is a very commodious dwelling-houſe, a barn, and a ſtill-houſe, built over a fine ſpring.

For terms of ſaid lots and lands, near Bedford, apply to GEORGE WOODS, or ROBERT GALBREATH, Eſquires, in Bedford, or to the proprietor, in Baltimore, Maryland.

6W. SAMUEL PURVIANCE.

Thornbury, Cheſter County, Firſt-Month 27, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from John Hill's, at the Sign of the Three Tons, in Middletown, in the county aforeſaid, on the evening of the 24th inſtant, a light bay GELDING, 3 years old laſt June, near 14 hands high, paces and trots, narrow breaſt, and ſomewhat gooſe rumpt, black mane and tail, his mane long and lays on the off ſide, a ſtar in his forehead, one of his hind hoofs ſomewhat whitiſh, a ſhort tail, lightiſh coloured under his belly, breaſt and thighs, ſhod before with old ſhoes, a half-worn hunting ſaddle, with a ſmall patch on the pummel, blue pluſh houſings almoſt new, and a ſnaffle bridle, with the bitts newly ſewed in with a thong. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, ſaddle and bridle, and ſecures the thief, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or for the horſe, ſaddle, &c. only, Eight Dollars, with reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE BRINTON. ‖ 12 w.

N. B. The thief is ſuppoſed to have gone towards New-York, and it is thought has been ſeen at Brunſwick, in New-Jerſey.

To be RENTED, and entered on immediately,

THE NOTED and well-accuſtomed TAVERN, in Cheſter-town, Maryland, late the property of GEORGE LEYBURN, deceaſed. The ſaid premiſes are greatly improved, and further encouragement will be given to any perſon applying, who will ſtudy to recommend the houſe to the Public. For terms, apply to JOSEPH COUDON, in ſaid town. ‖ 7/6

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July 12, 1775. NUMB. 2429.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

SPEECH and MOTIONS made in the HOUSE OF COMMONS, *on Monday, the 27th of March, 1775, by Mr.* HARTLEY, *Member for Hull; together with a Draught of a* Letter of Requiſition to the Colonies.

(Concluded from our laſt.)

LOOK at the preamble of the act of navigation, and every American act, and ſee if the intereſt of this country is not the avowed object. If they make a hat or a piece of ſteel, an act of Parliament calls it a nuiſance; a tilting hammer, a ſteel furnace, muſt be abated in America as a nuiſance. Is it ſo with their fellow-ſubjects on this ſide of the Atlantic? Are the hats and cloths of Glouceſterſhire nuiſances? Are the tilting hammers of Pontipool nuiſances? Are the cutleries of Sheffield and Birmingham nuiſances? Are the ſtockings of Nottingham nuiſances? Are the linens of Scotland, Ireland, or Broomſgrove, nuiſances? Are the woollen cloths of Yorkſhire, the crapes of Norwich, or the cottons of Manchester, nuiſances? Sir, I ſpeak from facts. I call your books of ſtatutes and journals to witneſs. With the leaſt recollection, every one muſt acknowledge the truth of theſe facts.

But it is ſaid, the peace eſtabliſhment of North-America has been, and is, very expenſive to this country. Sir, for what has been let us take the peace eſtabliſhment before 1739, and after 1748. All that I can find in your journals is, four companies kept up at New-York, and three companies in Carolina. As to the four companies at New-York, this country ſhould know beſt why they put themſelves to that expence; or whether they were really at any expence at all; for theſe were companies of fictitious men. Unleſs the money was repaid into the treaſury, it was applied to ſome other purpoſe; for theſe companies were not a quarter full. In the year 1754, two of them were ſent up to Albany, to attend commiſſioners to treat with the ſix nations, to impreſs them with a high idea of our military power; to diſplay all the pomp and circumſtance of war before them, in hopes to ſcare them; when, in truth, we made a very ridiculous figure. The whole complement of the two companies did not exceed thirty tattered, tottering invalids, fitter to ſcare the crows. This information I have had from eye-witneſſes.

It has not fallen in my way to hear any account of the three Carolina companies; theſe are trifles. The ſubſtantial queſtion is, What material expence have you been at in the periods alluded to, for the peace eſtabliſhment of North America? Ranſack your journals, ſearch your public offices for army or ordnance expences. Make out your bill, and let us ſee what it is. No one yet knows it. Had there been any ſuch, I believe the adminiſtration would have produced it before now, with aggravation; as was the caſe a few years ago with the Eaſt-India company; who had their effects arreſted for a long bill, when they little expected it, and that bill too not very ſcrupulouſly charged; but when money is in the caſe, whether from the eaſt or from the weſt, miniſters can make as long bills as other people.

But is not the peace eſtabliſhment of North America now very high, and very expenſive? I would anſwer that by another queſtion; Why ſhould the peace eſtabliſhment ſince the late war, and the total expulſion of the French intereſt, be higher than it was before the late war, and when the French poſſeſſed above half the American continent? If it be ſo, there muſt be ſome ſingular reaſon.

I cannot ſuppoſe that you mean, under the general term of North America, to ſaddle all the expences of Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape-Breton, Newfoundland, Florida and the Weſt-Indies, upon the old colonies of North-America. You cannot mean to keep the ſovereignty, the property, the poſſeſſion (theſe are the terms of the ceſſion in the treaty of 1763) to yourſelves, and lay the expence of the military eſtabliſhment, which you think proper to keep up, upon the old colonies.

Sir, the colonies never thought of interfering in the prerogative of making war or peace; but if this nation can be ſo unjuſt as to meditate the ſettling the expence of your new conqueſts ſeparately upon them, they ought to have had a voice in ſettling the terms of peace. It is you, on this ſide of the water, who have firſt brought out the idea of ſeparate intereſts, by planning ſeparate and diſtinct charges. It was *their* men, and *their* money, which had conquered North America and the Weſt-Indies, as well as yours, though you ſeized all the ſpoils; but they never thought of dictating to you what you ſhould keep, or what you ſhould give up, little dreaming that you reſerved the expence of your military governments for them. Who gave up the Havannah? Who gave up Martinique? Who gave up Guadaloupe, with Marigalante? Who gave up Santa Lucia? Who gave up the Newfoundland fiſhery? Who gave up all theſe, without *their* conſent, without *their* participation, without *their* conſultation, and after all without equivalents? Sir, if your colonies had but been permitted to have gathered up the crumbs which have fallen from your table, they would gladly have ſupported the whole eſtabliſhment of North America.

Your colonies have now ſhewn you the value of lands in North America; and therefore you have veſted in the crown the ſovereignty, property, and poſſeſſion of infinite tracts of land, perhaps as extenſive as all Europe, which the crown may diſpoſe of at its own price, as the land riſes in America, and grants become invaluable; and to enable the crown to ſupport an arbitrary military, nay even a Romiſh government, till theſe lands riſe to their future immenſe value, you are caſting about to ſaddle the expence either upon the American or the Britiſh ſupplies. The Americans muſt, indeed, be in a ſtate of inſanity, if they do not ſee the tendency of all this; and we ourſelves muſt be more inſane and blind even than the Americans; we, who have already ſeen the patronage of the Eaſt-Indies put into the hands of the crown, and who now ſee the ſovereignty, property, and poſſeſſion of North America, with every military and deſpotic power, veſted ſolely in the King's hands; we, who are made to learn every hour, by precept and example, that charters, being but the breath of kings, are to be annihilated by the breath of pliable parliaments; we muſt be, Sir, I ſay, more inſane than them, if we do not ſee the tendency of all this, and if we do not provide in time for our own ſecurity, as well as for that of America; I will not ſuppoſe, that we can be ſo improvident as not to attend to theſe important and perhaps not very diſtant events; nor, with reſpect to the preſent queſtion, will I ſuppoſe, that Parliament can meditate ſo great an injuſtice, as to require your old colonies to ſupport the charge of all your new conqueſts, and of all the reſt of America.

This country is very liberal in its boaſting of its protection and parental kindneſs to America. Is it for that purpoſe that we have converted the province of Canada into an abſolute and military government, and have eſtabliſhed the Romiſh bigotry dominant, as a terror upon all our ancient and proteſtant colonies? What ſecurity, what protection do they derive? In what ſort are they the better for the conqueſt of the French dominions, if we take that opportunity to eſtabliſh a government, civil, military, and eccleſiaſtical, in the utmoſt degree hoſtile to the government of our own provinces, and with the intent to ſet a thorn in their ſides? Is this affection and parental kindneſs? Surely you do not expect that they ſhould be taxed and talliaged to pay for this rod of iron which you are preparing for them!

Now, Sir, I come to a point, in which I think you may be ſaid to have given ſome protection. I mean the protection of your fleet to the American commerce. And even here I am at a loſs by what terms to call it; whether you are protecting yourſelves or them. They are *your* cargoes, *your* munufactures, *your* commerce, *your* navigation. Every ſhip from America is bound to Great-Britain. None enter an American port, but Britiſh ſhips and men. While you are defending the American commerce, you are defending Leeds and Halifax, Sheffield and Birmingham, Manchester and Hull, Briſtol and Liverpool, London, Dublin and Glaſgow. However, as our fleet does protect whatever commerce belongs to them, let that be ſet to the account. It is an argument to them, as well as to us. As it has been the ſole policy of this kingdom, for ages, by the operation of every commercial act of Parliament, to make the American commerce totally ſubſervient to our own convenience, the leaſt that we owe to them in return is protection.

Sir, I have now ſtated my ſentiments upon the preliminary matters. I have endeavoured to ſtate the ſervices, in war, of the Americans, with ours, and their mutual proportions; in which, by our own confeſſion, the Americans have taken more than their ſhare. I have ſtated the expence of your military eſtabliſhment for them, ſuch as it has been, or ſuch as it need to be, always proteſting againſt the impoſition of the charge of the conquered provinces upon them; and I have ſtated the neceſſity and convenience of your fleet to their commerce. Let this line of dividing the queſtion be purſued to what minuteneſs you will, in order that we may come to a fundamental judgment; let debtor or creditor fall on which ſide it will, I have no bias to either ſide of the argument; but to have perfect and liberal juſtice done, and reconcilement, if poſſible, effected, upon ſound an equitable principles. I will beg leave to read to the Houſe a draught of a letter of requiſition, which I have drawn up after the manner of former requiſitions to the colonies, and which I have endeavoured to adapt to the preſent circumſtances.

Here he read the following draught* of a letter of requiſition to the colonies.

" His Majeſty having nothing ſo much at heart, as to ſee every part of his dominions put into a ſtate of ſecurity, both by ſea and land, againſt any attack, or even apprehenſion of attack, from foreign powers, has therefore particularly taken into his conſideration, the neceſſity of keeping up a reſpectable marine eſtabliſhment; as well for actual protection of the commercial intereſts of Great-Britain and America; as to maintain undiminiſhed the power and preeminence of the royal flag of Great-Britain, and to preſerve that navy, which has in the time of war, carried us triumphant over all our enemies, from falling into neglect or inaction, in the time of peace. The naval power of Great-Britain is more eſpecially neceſſary for the protection of his Majeſty's American ſubjects, from the ſpecial nature of their caſe; who have indeed each of them, by their reſpective militias, a provincial ſecurity by land, but from the want of a ſimilar eſtabliſhment at ſea, are particularly unguarded on that element. The coloniſts are dependent upon the ſecurity of the ſea, not only for their own trade, but likewiſe for that ſupply of Britiſh manufactures, which, if they were under the neceſſity of providing for themſelves, would draw them off from thoſe objects of their colonization, which are more beneficial to them, the poſſeſſing, and bringing into culture, the extenſive and fertile lands of America. It is therefore the peaceable purſuit and enjoyment of all and every one of theſe advantages, for which they are beholden to his Majeſty's royal navy, for protection.

" His Majeſty has likewiſe taken into his conſideration the ſtate of the American Colonies, with reſpect to their military defence by land. The glory of all the American conqueſts in the late war was accompliſhed by the active zeal, and ſtrenuous efforts, of the Britiſh and American united arms; in the proſecution of which, his Majeſty has repeatedly had experience, that his faithful and loyal ſubjects of America have contributed more than their proportion. His Majeſty is therefore well pleaſed, that his American ſubjects ſhould reap, upon the fortunate termination of that war, the advantages of ſecurity moſt peculiarly beneficial to their ſituation. He conſiders this ſecurity as no more than a juſt and adequate recompence, for the liberality, zeal, and courage of their exertions, in the conqueſt of all thoſe hoſtile provinces, and in the extirpation of all thoſe foreign European intereſts, which had for many years been hovering, with an evil aſpect, over the Britiſh American colonies, and circumſcribing their early growth.

" His Majeſty conſiders, that the eſtabliſhment and confirmation of his newly-acquired dominions, for the peace, ſafety, and tranquility of his ancient and loyal colonies, requires the ſame union of mind and meaſures, between all his ſubjects on each ſide of the Atlantic Ocean, by which they were acquired; and that ſuitable and proportionate proviſions ſhould be made, by the reſpective parts of his Majeſty's dominion, according to the intereſt or advantages to each reſpectively reſulting; the ſovereignty, property and poſſeſſion of the ſaid conquered dominions being ceded to Great-Britain, on the one ſide; and a permanent and peaceable ſecurity, from all foreign enemies, or foreign forces, being the beneficial advantage acquired, and from the time of their conqueſt enjoyed, by the American colonies on the other. His Majeſty therefore on this ſubject conſiders, that in reaſon, by much the greater part of the expences of the eſtabliſhment of the conquered provinces ſhould fall where the ſovereignty, property and poſſeſſion are veſted.

" With reſpect to the military defence of his Majeſty's ancient colonies, the ſame plan may be adopted, which has obtained in former times of peace, as no greater ſtanding force need be added to the militias of each province, than was found neceſſary before the expulſion of all foreign intereſts from North-America. Upon conſideration of each of theſe branches requiring ſome military eſtabliſhment, his Majeſty thinks in neceſſary, with the conſent of Parliament, to keep up ſome ſtanding forces in America; as well for the ſecurity of his newly acquired dominions, as to be in readineſs, in caſe any of his ancient colonies ſhould be attacked, to act in conjunction with the militia of any ſuch colony, for the required defence. His Majeſty therefore, upon conſideration of the premiſes, both with reſpect to the neceſſary naval and military eſtabliſhments, thinks it not unreaſonable to order requiſitions to be made to the ſeveral aſſemblies of of his loyal colonies in North-America, for a ſuitable and voluntary proviſion, for the purpoſes of defending, protecting and ſecuring the ſaid colonies.

" And to make the execution of this matter as convenient, and as ſatisfactory as poſſible, to his ſubjects in America, his Majeſty recommends the mode to the option of the colonies; as it will be equally ſatisfactory to him, if the colonies themſelves will undertake the performance of the ſervices, under his Majeſty's orders, by equipping, arming and maintaining, a ſuitable number of veſſels, with the proper complement of men, to be under the command of ſuch naval officers, as his Majeſty ſhall from time to time appoint; and in like manner to levy, clothe, pay and provide for, ſuch proportion of forces upon the military eſtabliſhment of America, as ſhall be equitable upon the circumſtances of the caſe, and upon conſideration of the reſpective abilities of each province; ſuch forces to act either ſeparately, or in conjunction with any other of his Majeſty's forces, and to be under the ſupreme command of all ſuch officers, as his Majeſty ſhall think proper to appoint. His Majeſty will order an account to be laid before the ſeveral aſſemblies, of the naval and military eſtabliſhments, which his Majeſty hereby requires them to furniſh.

His Majeſty is not unmindful of the many reſtraints and prohibitions which the colonies are under, in reſpect to their commerce and manufactures; and that many of the regulations eſtabliſhed by the authority of the Britiſh Parliament operate to the ſame effect (though indirectly) as taxes. This is the accepted condition of their emigration, to continue ſubordinate to the Britiſh commerce, and inſtrumental to the ſupport and extenſion of Britiſh manufactures, while they are left at liberty themſelves to ſpread into the continent of North-America. But as many of theſe regulations and reſtraints were formed in old times, when the principles of commerce were perhaps ill underſtood, and as it may be found that many of them are nugatory, or vexatious to the American colonies, without being beneficial to Great-Britain, his Majeſty hopes, that an amicable compliance with the above-mentioned reaſonable requiſitions, and an oſtenſible contribution on the part of the colonies to the general parliamentary ſupply, will pave the way for many relaxations in the articles of commerce. And his Majeſty gives the ſtrongeſt aſſurances to his coloniſts, that he will, at all times, recommend to his Parliament, to reviſe, repeal, explain, amend and relax, all ſuch reſtraints and prohibitions, as ſhall appear to be frivolous, unjuſt, impolitic and oppreſſive to the colonies.

" It is with great grief that his Majeſty, who is the common father of his people, and views with an equal eye of affection, his ſubjects in every part of his dominions, has of late years obſerved the very unhappy diviſions, which have ſubſiſted between his Britiſh Parliament and the aſſemblies of his American ſubjects; and that needleſs and imprudent diſcuſſions of ſpeculative points,

[*For the Remainder ſee the Fourth Page.*]

* This draught is made out according to the uſual and official forms, and upon the model of former letters of requiſition to the colonies. Whenever it has been thought proper to require aids from the colonies, it has been the invariable cuſtom for the ſecretary of ſtate to write a circular letter to the governors of the ſeveral provinces, ſtating the occaſion of the demand, the circumſtances of the caſe, and the neceſſity, importance, or expediency of the ſervices required, with directions to lay the ſame before the reſpective *aſſemblies*, " to uſe his influence with them, and to recommend it to them, to take theſe matters into their conſideration, and to comply with ſuch reaſonable requiſitions."--- *The American colonies have ever complied moſt chearfully and liberally with all ſuch reaſonable and conſtitutional requiſitions.*

The TWELVE UNITED COLONIES, *by their* DELEGATES *in* CONGRESS, *to the* INHABITANTS *of* GREAT-BRITAIN.

FRIENDS, COUNTRYMEN, *and* BRETHREN!

BY theſe, and by every appellation, that may deſignate the ties which bind US to each other, we entreat your ſerious attention to this our ſecond attempt to prevent their diſſolution.—Remembrance of former friendſhips, pride in the glorious atchievements of our common anceſtors, and affection for the heirs of their virtues, have hitherto preſerved our mutual connection; but when that friendſhip is violated by the groſſeſt injuries,—when the pride of anceſtry becomes our reproach, and we are no otherwiſe allied than as tyrants and ſlaves, when reduced to the melancholy alternative of renouncing your favor, or our freedom,—can we heſitate about the choice? Let the ſpirit of Britons determine.

In a former Addreſs, we aſſerted our Rights, and ſtated the injuries we had then received. We hoped, that the mention of our wrongs would have rouſed that honeſt indignation, which has ſlept too long for your honor, or the welfare of the empire.—But we have not been permitted to entertain this pleaſing expectation; every day brought an accumulation of injuries, and the invention of the miniſtry has been conſtantly exerciſed, in adding to the calamities of your American Brethren.

After the moſt valuable right of legiſlation was infringed, when the power aſſumed by your parliament, in which we are not repreſented, and from our local and other circumſtances cannot properly be repreſented, rendered our property precarious; after being denied that mode of trial to which we have long been indebted for the ſafety of our perſons, and the preſervation of our liberties;—after being in many inſtances diveſted of thoſe laws, which were tranſmitted to US by our common anceſtors, and ſubjected to an arbitrary code, compiled under the auſpices of Roman tyrants; after annulling thoſe charters, which encouraged our predeceſſors to brave death and danger in every ſhape, on unknown ſeas, in deſarts unexplored, amidſt barbarous and inhoſpitable nations;—when, without the form of trial, without a public accuſation, whole colonies were condemned;—their trade deſtroyed; their inhabitants impoveriſhed; when ſoldiers were encouraged to embrue their hands in the blood of Americans, by offers of impunity;—when new modes of trial were inſtituted for the ruin of the accuſed, where the charge carried with it the horrors of conviction;—when a deſpotic government was eſtabliſhed in a neighbouring province, and its limits extended to every of our frontiers;—we little imagined that any thing could be added to this black catalogue of unprovoked injuries;—but we have unhappily been deceived; and the late meaſures of the Britiſh Miniſtry fully convince us, that their object is the reduction of theſe colonies to ſlavery and ruin.

To confirm this aſſertion, let us recal your attention to the affairs of America, ſince our laſt addreſs; let us combat the calumnies of our enemies; and let us warn you of the dangers that threaten you in our deſtruction. Many of your fellow ſubjects, whoſe ſituation deprived them of other ſupport, drew their maintenance from the ſea; but the deprivation of our Liberty being inſufficient to ſatisfy the reſentment of our enemies, the horrors of famine were ſuperadded, and a Britiſh Parliament, who, in better times, were the protectors of innocence and the patrons of humanity, have, without diſtinction of age or ſex, robbed thouſands of the food, which they were accuſtomed to draw from that inexhauſtible ſource, placed in their neighbourhood by the benevolent Creator.

Another act of your legiſlature ſhuts our ports and prohibits our trade with any but thoſe States, from whom the great law of ſelf-preſervation renders it abſolutely neceſſary we ſhould at preſent withhold our commerce.—But this act (whatever may have been its deſign) we conſider rather as injurious to your opulence, than our intereſt.—All our commerce terminates with you; and the wealth we procure from other nations is ſoon exchanged for your ſuperfluities.—Our remittances muſt then ceaſe with our trade, and our refinements with our affluence.—We truſt however, that laws which deprive us of every bleſſing, but a ſoil that teems with the neceſſaries of life, and that liberty which renders the enjoyment of them ſecure, will not relax our vigour in their defence.

We might here obſerve on the cruelty and inconſiſtency of thoſe, who, while they publicly brand us with reproachful and unworthy epithets, endeavour to deprive us of the means of defence, by their interpoſition with foreign powers, and to deliver us to the lawleſs ravages of a mercileſs ſoldiery. But happily we are not without reſources; and tho' the timid and humiliating applications of a Britiſh miniſtry ſhould prevail with foreign nations, yet induſtry, prompted by neceſſity, will not leave us without the neceſſary ſupplies.

We could wiſh to go no further, and, not to wound the ear of humanity, leave untold thoſe rigorous acts of oppreſſion which are daily exerciſed in the town of Boſton, did we not hope, that by diſclaiming their deeds, and puniſhing the perpetrators, you would ſhortly vindicate the honour of the Britiſh name, and re-eſtabliſh the violated laws of Juſtice.

That once populous, flouriſhing and commercial town is now garriſoned by an army ſent, not to protect, but to enſlave its inhabitants.—The civil government is overturned, and a military deſpotiſm erected upon its ruins.—Without law, without right, powers are aſſumed unknown to the conſtitution.—Private property is unjuſtly invaded.—The inhabitants, daily ſubjected to the licentiouſneſs of the ſoldiery, are forbid to remove, in defiance of their natural rights, in violation of the moſt ſolemn compacts.—Or if, after long and weariſome ſolicitation, a paſs is procured, their effects are detained, and even thoſe who are moſt favoured have no alternative but poverty or ſlavery. The diſtreſs of many thouſand people, wantonly deprived of the neceſſaries of life, is a ſubject on which we would not wiſh to enlarge.

Yet we cannot but obſerve, that a Britiſh fleet (unjuſtified even by acts of your legiſlature, are daily employed in ruining our commerce, ſeizing our ſhips, and depriving whole communities of their daily bread. Nor will a regard for your honour permit us to be ſilent, while Britiſh troops ſully your glory by actions, which the moſt inveterate enmity will not palliate among civilized nations, the wanton and unneceſſary deſtruction of Charlestown, a large, ancient and once populous town, juſt before deſerted by its inhabitants, who had fled, to avoid the fury of your ſoldiery.

If you ſtill retain thoſe ſentiments of compaſſion, by which Britons have ever been diſtinguiſhed—If the humanity which tempered the valour of our common anceſtors has not degenerated into cruelty, you will lament the miſeries of their deſcendants.

To what are we to attribute this treatment? If to any ſecret principle of the conſtitution, let it be mentioned; let us learn that the government we have long revered is not without its defects, and that while it gives freedom to a part, it neceſſarily enſlaves the remainder of the empire. If ſuch a principle exiſts, why for ages has it ceaſed to operate? Why at this time is it called into action? Can no reaſon be aſſigned for this conduct? Or muſt it be reſolved into the wanton exerciſe of arbitrary power? And ſhall the deſcendants of Britons tamely ſubmit to this—No Sirs! We never will, while we revere the memory of our gallant and virtuous anceſtors, we never can ſurrender thoſe glorious privileges, for which they fought, bled, and conquered. Admit that your fleets could deſtroy our towns, and ravage our ſea-coaſts;—theſe are inconſiderable objects, things of no moment, to men whoſe boſoms glow with the ardor of liberty—We can retire beyond the reach of your navy, and without any ſenſible diminution of the neceſſaries of life, enjoy a luxury which from that period you will want; THE LUXURY OF BEING FREE.

We know the force of your arms, and was it called forth in the cauſe of juſtice and your country, we might dread the exertion; but will Britons fight under the banners of tyranny? Will they counteract the labours, and diſgrace the victories of their anceſtors? Will they forge chains for their poſterity? If they deſcend to this unworthy taſk, will their ſwords retain their edge, their arms their accuſtomed vigour?—Britons can never become the inſtruments of oppreſſion, till they loſe the ſpirit of freedom, by which alone they are invincible.

Our enemies charge us with ſedition: In what does it conſiſt? In our refuſal to ſubmit to unwarrantable acts of injuſtice and cruelty? if ſo, ſhew us a period in your hiſtory, in which you have not been equally ſeditious?

We are accuſed of aiming at Independence; but how is this accuſation ſupported? By the allegations of your miniſters, not by our actions.—Abuſed, inſulted and contemned, what ſteps have we purſued to obtain redreſs? We have carried our dutiful petitions to the throne;—we have applied to your juſtice for relief, we have retrenched our luxury and withheld our trade.

The advantages of our commerce were deſigned as a compenſation for your protection: When you ceaſed to protect, for what were we to compenſate?

What has been the ſucceſs of our endeavours? The clemency of our ſovereign is unhappily diverted; our petitions are treated with indignity; our prayers anſwered by inſults. Our application to you remains unnoticed, and leaves us the melancholy apprehenſion of your wanting either the will, or the powers, to aſſiſt us.

Even under theſe circumſtances, what meaſures have we taken that betray a deſire of Independence? Have we called in the aid of thoſe foreign powers, who are the rivals of your grandeur? When your troops were few and defenceleſs, did we take advantage of their diſtreſs, and expel them our towns? Or have we permitted them to fortify, to receive new aid and to acquire additional ſtrength?

Let not your enemies and ours perſuade you, that in this we were influenced by fear, or any other unworthy motive. The lives of Britons are ſtill dear to us.—They are the Children of our Parents, an uninterrupted intercourſe of mutual benefits had knit the bonds of friendſhip.—When hoſtilities were commenced, when on a late occaſion we were wantonly attacked by your troops, though we repelled their aſſaults, and returned their blows, yet we lamented the wounds they obliged us to give; nor have we yet learned to rejoice at a victory over Engliſhmen.

As we wiſh not to colour our actions, or diſguiſe our thoughts, we ſhall, in the ſimple language of truth, avow the meaſures we have perſued, the motives upon which we have acted, and our future deſigns.

When our late petition to the throne produced no other effect than freſh injuries, and votes of your legiſlature, calculated to juſtify every ſeverity; when your fleets, and your armies, were prepared to wreſt from us our property, to rob us of our liberties or our lives; when the hoſtile attempts of General Gage evinced his deſigns, we levied armies for our ſecurity and defence; when the powers veſted in the Governor of Canada, gave us reaſon to apprehend danger from that quarter, and we had frequent intimations, that a cruel and ſavage enemy was to be let looſe upon the defenceleſs inhabitants of our frontiers; we took ſuch meaſures as prudence dictated, as neceſſity will juſtify. We poſſeſſed ourſelves of Crown-Point and Ticonderoga. Yet give us leave moſt ſolemnly to aſſure you, that we have not yet loſt ſight of the object we have ever had in view—a reconciliation with you on conſtitutional principles, and a reſtoration of that friendly intercourſe, which, to the advantage of both, we till lately maintained.

The inhabitants of this country apply themſelves chiefly to agriculture and commerce. As their faſhions and manners are ſimilar to yours, your markets muſt afford them the conveniences and luxuries for which they exchange the produce of their labours. The wealth of this extended continent centers with you; and our trade is ſo regulated, as to be ſubſervient only to your intereſt. You are too reaſonable to expect that by taxes (in addition to this) we ſhould contribute to your expence; to believe, after diverting the fountain, that the ſtreams can flow with unabated force.

It has been ſaid, that we refuſe to ſubmit to the reſtrictions on our commerce. From whence is this inference drawn? Not from our words, we having repeatedly declared the contrary; and we again profeſs our ſubmiſſion to the ſeveral acts of trade and navigation paſſed before the year 1763, truſting nevertheleſs in the equity and juſtice of Parliament, that ſuch of them as, upon cool and impartial conſideration, ſhall appear to have impoſed unneceſſary or grievous reſtrictions, will, at ſome happier period, be repealed or altered. And we chearfully conſent to the operation of ſuch acts of the Britiſh Parliament, as ſhall be reſtrained to the regulation of our external commerce, for the purpoſe of ſecuring the commercial advantages of the whole empire to the Mother-country, and the commercial benefits of its reſpective members, excluding every idea of taxation, internal or external, for raiſing a revenue on the ſubjects in America without their conſent.

It is alledged that we contribute nothing to the common defence; to this we anſwer, that the advantages which Great-Britain receives from the monopoly of our trade, far exceeds our proportion of the expence neceſſary for that purpoſe. But ſhould theſe advantages be inadequate thereto, let the reſtrictions on our trade be removed, and we will chearfully contribute ſuch proportion when conſtitutionally required.

It is a fundamental principle of the Britiſh conſtitution, that every man ſhould have at leaſt a repreſentative ſhare in the formation of thoſe laws by which he is bound. Were it otherwiſe, the regulation of our internal police by a Britiſh Parliament, who are, and ever will be, unacquainted with our local circumſtances, muſt be always inconvenient, and frequently oppreſſive, working our wrong, without yielding any poſſible advantage to you.

A plan of accommodation (as it has been abſurdly called) has been propoſed by your miniſters to our reſpective Aſſemblies. Were this propoſal free from every other objection, but that which ariſes from the time of the offer, it would not be unexceptionable. Can men deliberate with the bayonet at their breaſt? Can they treat with freedom while their towns are ſacked; when daily inſtances of injuſtice and oppreſſion diſturb the ſlower operations of reaſon?

If this propoſal is really ſuch as you ſhould offer, and we accept, why was it delayed till the nation was put to uſeleſs expence, and we were reduced to our preſent melancholy ſituation?—If it holds forth nothing, why was it propoſed? Unleſs indeed to deceive you into a belief that we were unwilling to liſten to any terms of accommodation: But what is ſubmitted to our conſideration? we contend for the diſpoſal of our property; we are told that our demand is unreaſonable, that our aſſemblies may indeed collect our money, but that they muſt at the ſame time offer, not what your exigencies, or ours, may require, but ſo much as ſhall be deemed ſufficient to ſatisfy the deſires of a miniſter, and enable him to provide for favorites and dependants. (A recurrence to your own treaſury will convince you how little of the money already extorted from us has been applied to the relief of your burthens.) To ſuppoſe that we would thus graſp the ſhadow, and give up the ſubſtance, is adding inſult to injuries.

We have nevertheleſs again preſented an humble and dutiful Petition to our Sovereign; and to remove every imputation of obſtinacy, have requeſted his Majeſty to direct ſome mode, by which the united applications of his faithful coloniſts may be improved into a happy and permanent reconciliation. We are willing to treat on ſuch terms as can alone render an accommodation laſting. and we flatter ourſelves, that our pacific endeavours will be attended with a removal of the troops, a repeal of thoſe laws, of the operation of which we complain, on the one part, and a diſſolution of our army and commercial aſſociations, on the other.

Yet conclude not from this that we propoſe to ſurrender our property into the hands of your miniſtry, or veſt your parliament with a power which may terminate in our deſtruction. The great bulwarks of our conſtitution we have deſired to maintain by every temperate, by every peaceable means; but your miniſters (equal foes to Britiſh and American freedom) have added to their former oppreſſions an attempt to reduce us by the ſword to a baſe and abject ſubmiſſion. On the ſword therefore we are compelled to rely for protection.—Should victory declare in your favour, yet men trained to arms from their infancy, and animated by the love of liberty, will afford neither a cheap or eaſy conqueſt.—Of this at leaſt we are aſſured, that our ſtruggle will be glorious, our ſucceſs certain, ſince even in death we ſhall find that freedom which in life you forbid us to enjoy.

Let us now aſk what advantages are to attend our reduction? the trade of a ruined and deſolate country is always inconſiderable, its revenue trifling; the expence of ſubjecting and retaining it in ſubjection, certain and inevitable. What then remains but the gratifications of an ill judged pride, or the hope of rendering us ſubſervient to deſigns on your liberty.

Soldiers, who have ſheathed their ſwords in the bowels of their American brethren, will not draw them with more reluctance againſt you. When too late, you may lament the loſs of that freedom, which we exhort you, while ſtill in your power, to preſerve.

On the other hand, ſhould you prove unſucceſsful; ſhould that connection, which we moſt ardently wiſh to maintain, be diſſolved; ſhould your miniſters exhauſt your treaſures, waſte the blood of your countrymen in vain attempts on our liberty; do they not deliver you, weak and defenceleſs, to your natural enemies?

Since then your *liberty*, muſt be the price of your victories; your ruin, of your defeat; what blind fatality can urge you to a purſuit deſtructive of all that Britons hold dear?

If you have no regard to the connection that has for ages ſubſiſted between us; if you have forgot the wounds we received fighting by your ſide, for the extention of the empire; if our commerce is an object below your conſideration; if juſtice and humanity have loſt their influence on your hearts; ſtill motives are not wanting to excite your indignation at the meaſures now purſued: your wealth, your honour, your liberty are at ſtake.

Notwithſtanding the diſtreſs to which we are reduced, we ſometimes forget our own afflictions, to anticipate and ſympathize in yours. We grieve that raſh and inconſiderate councils ſhould precipitate the deſtruction of an empire, which has been the envy and admiration of ages. And call God to witneſs! that we would part with our property, endanger our lives, and ſacrifice every thing but Liberty, to redeem you from ruin.

A cloud hangs over your heads and ours; e'er this reaches you, it may probably have burſt upon us; let us then (before the remembrance of former kindneſs is obliterated) once more repeat thoſe appellations which are ever grateful in our ears. Let us intreat heaven to avert our ruin, and the deſtruction that threatens our friends, brethren and countrymen, on the other ſide of the Atlantic. *By order of the* CONGRESS,

JOHN HANCOCK, *Preſident.*

Atteſted by CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

Philadelphia, July 8, 1775.

CHARLES-TOWN *(South-Carolina) June* 23.

Laſt Saturday Evening his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Governor in Chief, &c. &c. of this Province, arrived here in his Majeſty's Sloop Scorpion. His Excellency was immediately ſaluted by a Diſcharge of the Cannon in the Fort and Baſtions, and the Tamar Man of War.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,

Charleſtown, Wedneſday, June 21, 1775.

ORDERED,

THAT the Hon. William-Henry Drayton, the Hon. Capt. Bernard Elliot, Col. Charles Pinckney, Col. James Parſons, Col. Iſaac Motte, Col. Stephen Bull, Col. William Moultree, Major Owen Roberts, Capt. Thomas Savage, Capt. John Huger, Miles Brewton, Thomas Ferguſon, and Gabriel Capres, Eſquires, be a Deputation, to preſent to his Excellency the Governor the Addreſs of this Congreſs.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable LORD WILLIAM CAMPBELL, *Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the province aforeſaid.*

The humble Addreſs and Declaration of the Provincial Congreſs.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, the Repreſentatives of the people of this colony, in Congreſs aſſembled, beg leave to diſcloſe to your Excellency the true cauſes of our proceedings; not only that upon your arrival among

us, you may receive no unfavourable impreſſion of our conduct, but that we may ſtand juſtified to the world.

When the ordinary modes of application for redreſs of grievances, and the uſual means of defence againſt arbitrary impoſitions have failed, mankind generally have had recourſe to thoſe that are extraordinary. Hence the origin of the Continental Congreſs, and hence the preſent repreſentation of the people in this colony.

It is unneceſſary to enumerate the grievances of America; they have been ſo often repreſented that your Excellency cannot be a ſtranger to them. Let it therefore ſuffice to ſay, that the hands of his Majeſty's Miniſters have long lain heavy, now preſs us with intolerable weight. We declare, that no love of innovation, no deſire of altering the conſtitution of government, no luſt of independence, has had the leaſt influence upon our councils: But, alarmed and rouſed by a long ſucceſſion of arbitrary proceedings by wicked adminiſtrations, impreſſed with the greateſt apprehenſions of inſtigated inſurrections, and deeply affected by the commencement of hoſtilities by the Britiſh troops againſt this continent, ſolely for the preſervation and in defence of our lives, liberties and properties, we have been impelled to aſſociate, and to take up Arms.

We ſincerely deplore thoſe ſlanderous Informations, and wicked Counſels, by which his Majeſty has been led into Meaſures, which, if perſiſted in, muſt inevitably involve America in all the Calamities of Civil War, and rend the Britiſh Empire. We only deſire the ſecure Enjoyment of our invaluable Rights, and we wiſh for nothing more ardently, than a ſpeedy Reconciliation with our Mother Country, upon conſtitutional Principles.

Conſcious of the Juſtice of our Cauſe, and the Integrity of our Views, we readily profeſs our loyal Attachment to our Sovereign, his Crown and Dignity: And truſting the Event to Providence, we prefer Death to Slavery.

Theſe Things we have thought it our duty to declare, that your Excellency, and through you, our auguſt Sovereign, our Fellow Subjects, and the whole World, may clearly underſtand, that our taking up Arms is the Reſult of dire Neceſſity, and in Compliance with the firſt Law of Nature.

We entreat and truſt, that your Excellency will make ſuch a Repreſentation of the State of this Colony, and of our true Motives, as to aſſure his Majeſty, that, in the Midſt of all our complicated Diſtreſſes, he has no Subjects in his wide Dominions, who more ſincerely deſire to teſtify their Loyalty and Affection, or who would be more willing to devote their Lives and Fortunes in his real Service.

By Order of the Provincial Congreſs, at Charleſtown, June 20th, 1775.

HENRY LAURENS, Preſident.

The Deputation being returned, the Honourable Mr. Drayton reported, that they having delivered the Addreſs to the Governor, his Excellency was pleaſed to make the following Anſwer:

Gentlemen,

I KNOW of no Repreſentatives of the People of this Province, except thoſe conſtitutionally convened in General Aſſembly, and am incompetent to judge of the Diſputes which at preſent unhappily ſubſiſt between Great-Britain and the American Colonies.

It is impoſſible, during the ſhort Interval ſince my Arrival, that I ſhould have acquired ſuch a Knowledge of the State of the Province, as to be at preſent able to make any Repreſentation thereupon to his Majeſty, but you may be aſſured that no Repreſentations ſhall be ever made by me, but what ſhall be conſiſtent with Truth, and with an earneſt Endeavour to promote the real Happineſs and Proſperity of the Province.

June 21ſt, 1775. WM. CAMPBELL.

Publiſhed by Order of the Congreſs,

PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

June 27. The Provincial Congreſs have requeſted, by public advertiſement, that men of every denomination and perſuaſion would carry with them, to all places of divine worſhip, loaded fire-arms, which, on Sunday laſt, was almoſt generally complied with.

WATERTOWN, July 3.

Capt. Tileſton arrived at Newbury laſt Wedneſday, in 21 days from Newfoundland, and informs us, that a greater number of veſſels had arrived from Europe for the fiſhery than uſual, as the colonies were not permitted to fiſh on the banks there; but finding they could not procure flour, &c. ſeveral veſſels returned home before Capt. Tileſton ſailed, and many more were ſoon to follow (their voyages being broken up) in order, it is preſumed, to ſettle the *fare* with my *Lord North!*

The Hon. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq; appointed by the Continental Congreſs General and Commander in Chief of all the New-England forces, paſſed through this town yeſterday, on his way to Cambridge, attended by a Committee from the Provincial Congreſs, and a train of other gentlemen, eſcorted by a company of horſe from Malborough.

There has been an exchange of cannon almoſt every day this week paſt, between the enemy at Boſton Neck, and our troops at Roxbury; and yeſterday morning about 4 o'clock a very heavy cannonade began and continued till after 8; but we have not heard of any particulars, ſaving that the enemy fired two houſes near the burying-ground in Roxbury, by bombs, and that our forces have demoliſhed the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Brown, on Boſton Neck.

PROVIDENCE, July 1.

By a return made a few days ſince at the head quarters of the American army, it appears, that only 48 provincials were killed in the late battle at Bunker's Hill, and 131 wounded; 30 of the latter were taken priſoners, and 6 have ſince died of their wounds in Boſton; the priſoners that remain with the enemy (24 in number) are like to recover.

Several perſons who have eſcaped from Boſton aſſert, that the enemy had 1000 men killed, including thoſe who had died of their wounds by Wedneſday ſe'nnight; and that 700 wounded officers and ſoldiers remained then in hoſpitals.—The Welch fuzileers were nearly all cut off; only one Captain and 17 privates, it is ſaid, remain of that regiment.

NEW-PORT, *July 3.*

The General Aſſembly of this colony met at Providence laſt Wedneſday; they ordered 360 more men to be raiſed to join the Grand Army, and a quarter part of the militia of the colony to be inliſted as *Minute-men*, diſpatched ſome other important buſineſs, and adjourned to the third Monday in Auguſt.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

Extract of a letter from London, dated April 18.

"Our laſt accounts from America give us no proſpect of reconciliation; and I muſt acknowledge that our meaſures have had no tendency to encourage it. We have now, I hope, finiſhed all the miſchief of the Seſſions, and muſt wait for intelligence from you to compleat the hiſtory of our proceedings. Our Miniſters have concerted the plan, but the execution of it muſt depend upon General Gage and the colonies. You, I am ſure, will be for putting off violence and bloodſhed to the laſt extremity. But if war ſhould be unavoidable (which God forbid) I will ſtill hope that it may be carried on as it ought to be between nations, who were lately friends, and who wiſh to be friends again. It is hard, that when the moſt reaſonable people on both ſides have no diſagreement in opinion, and indeed have nothing to diſpute about, our countries ſhould engage in an unnatural war, to ſave the credit of a Miniſtry who have none to loſe. The wiſeſt and beſt men I am acquainted with are ſo far from wiſhing to enſlave you, that we look upon the preſervation of your liberties as the ſtrongeſt ſecurity of our own."

Extract of a Letter from Gibraltar.

The part of the Spaniſh armament that had been prepared at Cadiz and Ferrol, conſiſting of 120 to 130 ſail of men of war, bomb ketches and tranſports, paſſed the Streights on the 5th inſtant, and we have ſince advice of their arrival at Carthagena, where they have been joined by 174 tranſports, convoyed by 4 men of war from Barcelona, which with what have got ready at Carthagena, Allicant and Malaga, will form a very formidable armament. Their deſtination is given out to be and very probably is for Algiers, but we are not perfectly at our eaſe here, as in our preſent defenceleſs ſtate by ſea, with not one ſhip of war in this bay, and only the Admiral's ſhip and one frigate, on the Mediterranean ſtation, we ſhould be very diſagreeably circumſtanced, ſhould the Spaniards direct the force they have now on the water againſt this garriſon.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, dated Monday, July 3.

"The greateſt civility and attention was paid to the Generals on their arrival at the camp, which was on Sunday about noon. When they were within 20 miles of the camp, they received an expreſs that the Parliamentary troops had, on Saturday morning, about 6 o'clock, begun a very heavy connonading on the town of Roxbury, which continued better than 2 hours, without intermiſſion, tho' with little or no loſs on the ſide of the Provincials, and that they expected a general attack on Sunday, about two o'clock, at the time of high water; that we had confirmed, and this I believe was prevented by a heavy rain, which began at half paſt 12, and continued till late at night. The Generals have ſpent this whole day in reviewing the troops, lines, fortifications, &c. They find the troops to be 15,000 ſtrong, and the works to be in as good order as could be expected. The Regulars have been ſounding the ſhore this afternoon, and we are in ſome expectation of a viſit at the next high water. Our men are all in good ſpirits, and wiſh they may come out. The beſt account we can get of the late engagement is, that the Regulars loſt more than 800 in the field, and 700 wounded.

"Among the ſlain are Col. Williams, Major Pitcairn, and Major Sheriffe: It remains a matter of doubt whether or not General Burgoyne is among the dead; this we are certain of, that General Howe commanded the firſt diviſion, of 1700, and General Burgoyne the ſecond, of 1300, and ſince the battle he has not been ſeen in Boſton; 'tis given out that he is gone to England. The provincials had not more than 700 in the action. The Welch fuſileers, the beſt regiment in the Engliſh army, carried from the field no more than 17 privates and one Captain. It is alſo certain they loſt 84 officers.

Tueſday morning, 6 o'clock.

"Four horſes of Preſton's regiment fell into the hands of our centries this morning, which was owing to the regulars calling in all their out centries, as they expected a general attack from the provincials, which we ſuppoſe was owing to our viewing all their lines yeſterday evening; we went ſo near as to make them apprehenſive we were reconnoitering, in order to find ſome place fit to begin an attack. The loſs of the provincials, as by the return made to General Waſhington this morning, is 138 killed, 301 wounded, and 17 miſſing."

We are informed that the PEOPLE CALLED QUAKERS, at a meeting in this city a few days ſince, have agreed to recommend it to their brethren, in their ſeveral meetings in this province and New-Jerſey, to promote ſubſcriptions to raiſe money for the relief of the neceſſitous of all religious denominations, who are reduced to loſſes and diſtreſs in this time of public calamity, to be diſtributed among them by a Committee of their brethren in New-England, and a Committee appointed for the ſame purpoſe here.

On Friday evening a very excellent diſcourſe was delivered at Chriſt-Church, by the Rev. Mr. Duche, to the Gentlemen of the firſt battalion of the City Militia.

Laſt week Mr. THOMAS LAWRENCE, merchant, of this city, was married to Miſs MORRIS, daughter of Col. Lewis Morris, of Morriſſania, in the county of Weſtcheſter, and province of New-York; a young lady of great merit and beauty.

Cheſter County, July 7, 1775.

THE Committee of Cheſter county are deſired to meet at the houſe of Richard Cheyney, in Downing's-town, on Friday, the 21ſt inſtant, preciſely at Ten o'clock, A. M. on urgent buſineſs.

ANTHONY WAYNE, Chairman.

*** The Board of Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors, as alſo the Military Officers of Cheſter county, are particularly requeſted to attend at the time and place aforeſaid, when matters of the firſt conſequence, in which they are immediately concerned, will be laid before them.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia,* INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Sally, J. Alberſon, from New-York. Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, and Sloop Cedar, C. Rothery, Virginia. Ship Sally, J. Adams, and Brig Dolphin, J. Hunn, Jamaica. Ship Friendſhip, T. Jann, Leith. Brig Mount-Holly, G. Carr, London. Sloop Ottley, J. Young, Montſerrat. Schooner Hetty, J. Smart, Hiſpaniola. Snow Champion, R. James, Guadaloupe. Schooner Lively, J. Walſh, Barbados. Sloop Friendſhip, V. Clark, Grenades. Snow Patty and Peggy, R. Hardie, Oporto. Schooner Two Brothers, J. Williams, Surrinam. Sloop Ranger, J. Mitchell, Maryland. Brig Sea-Nymph, W. Moore, from South-Carolina.

Outwards. Brig Dove, W. Timmons, for Tercera. Brig Dolphin, J. Scott, Jamaica. Brig John, J. Blyth, and Brig St. Patrick, B. Gallagher, Liverpool. Schooner Hannah, J. Neill, Cork. Snow Charlotte, J. Gaffney, Waterford. Ship Lyon, J. Wilſon, Corunna. Schooner Mary, J. Perott, Dominica.

Cleared. Brig King George, G. Giddis, to Hiſpaniola. Schooner Fair Lady, S. Nuttle, Gibraltar. Brig Polly, W. M'Fadon, Tortola. Ship Barbados-Packet, W. Kennedy. Ship Commerce, W. Price, Ship Proſperity, J Clifton, and Brig Thomas, J. Baxter, Briſtol. Schooner Sally, P. Cooke, Dartmouth, N. England. Brig Kingſton, S. Conyngham, and Sloop Sally, J. Borves, Antigua. Snow Penn, J. Magee, Cadiz. Brig Rachel, L. Simmons, Liſbon. Brig Hetty, J. Lott, Barcelona. Brig Dolphin, J. Scott, Jamaica. Sloop Defiance, S. Hatch, North-Carolina. Schooner Charlotte, J. Northey, to Machias, N. E.

IRISH LINENS, of various Prices,
TO BE SOLD, on reaſonable Terms, for Caſh, by
THOMAS M'GLATHRY,
At Mr. ROBERT HUNTER's, in Second-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut and Market-ſtreets. 5

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 24th day of July inſt. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Chriſtian Riffert, in the Northern Liberties, a certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet continued into the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, and between Vine and Callowhill-ſtreets; containing in front 15 feet, and in depth 130 feet; bounded by ground now or late of Daniel Benezett, and others; late the eſtate of Levi Drahl; ſeized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 25th day of July inſt. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, that commodious and pleaſantly ſeated INN, commonly called the Jolly Poſt, with the appurtenances, and tract or piece of land thereunto belonging; ſituate on the weſt ſide of the Briſtol road, about 6 miles from Philadelphia, in the townſhip of Oxford; containing 45 acres and 26 perches; late the eſtate of Joſeph Thornhill; ſeized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

WANTED to purchaſe, or rent, a ſmall Plantation, with tolerable good Improvements thereon, within a few Miles of Philadelphia. Likewiſe two or three Rooms in a good Houſe near the City are wanted.
N. B. A NEGROE WENCH, and the Time of an Engliſh Servant GIRL, very ſuitable for the Country, to be diſpoſed of. Enquire of the PRINTERS hereof. 6w.

TO BE SOLD,
A LIKELY NEGROE WENCH, about 25 Years old, with a Female Child, about 4 Years old; the real Cauſe of her being ſold will be made known. Apply to the PRINTERS of this Paper. ¶

TO BE SOLD,
TWO valuable NEGROES, a Man and his Wife, both young and hearty, have had the Small-pox, and been bred up in the Country, the Man to Farming and the Woman to Houſewifery, ſold for no Fault but Want of Employ. They have a fine promiſing Male Child, two Years old, that has had the Small-pox, likewiſe to be ſold with them, if the Purchaſer chooſes. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS KEATES, late of this city, deceaſed, or to the partnerſhip of FOULK and KEATES, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, or partnerſhip of FOULK and KEATES, are requeſted to bring in their accounts to ELIZABETH KEATES, Executrix, or to ADAM FOULK, who has for ſale a quantity of choice almonds, ſweet oil, by the cheſt, and ſplit peaſe, per the keg, which he will ſell on very reaſonable terms. *Philadelphia, July 11, 1775.*

Pequea, Saliſbury Townſhip, July 9, 1775.
THREE DOLLARS Reward.
STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, on Friday, the 30th ult. a ſmall dark bay HORSE, about 13½ hands high, 3 years old laſt ſpring, has a remarkably ſmall tail, branded on the off buttock with the figure 9, and ſhod all round. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by
ROBERT SMITH.

NINE POUNDS Reward.
RUN away from the ſubſcriber, this morning, three indented ſervants; the one named *Nicholas Linch*, an Iriſhman, a Braſs-founder by trade, about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, thin and ſmooth-faced, has large grey eyes, brown hair; had on, when he went away, a light blue coat, with a remarkable greaſy ſpot on the back, a waiſtcoat of the ſame colour, black knit breeches, a pair of ſpotted thread ſtockings, and another grey worſted, a pair of black grained ſhoes, almoſt new, with metal buckles, an old check ſhirt, and an old hat. *Samuel Bird*, an Engliſhman, by trade an Upholſterer, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, full and ſmooth-faced, has ſandy hair, and ſtoops in his walk; had on, when he went away, a brown coat, jacket of the ſame colour, fuſtian breeches, white cotton ſtockings, old ſhoes, and an old hat. *William Sprage*, an Engliſh ſervant man, about 5 feet 4 inches high, a Shoemaker by trade; had on, when he went away, a blue coat, a ſpotted linen jacket, and ticking breeches; he is about 26 years of age. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall have the above reward for both, or *Three Pounds* for either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS PALMER, Gunſmith, in Market-ſtreet, or JOHN DAVIS, in Arch-ſtreet, oppoſite Moravian-alley, or JOHN THORNTON, in Philadelphia. *June 28, 1775.* ¶

JULY 9, 1775.
FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.
RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, a Spaniſh ſervant man, named *Franciſco Deberara*, about 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, very black beard, had a very large ſcar on the fore finger of his left hand; had on, when he went away, a black grey jacket, homeſpun ſhirt and tow trowſers, country ſtrong ſhoes, with ſtrings. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him, ſhall have the above reward, paid by JONATHAN JOHNSON. ¶

Saliſbury Townſhip, June 29, 1775.
TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.
RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, an indented Iriſh ſervant girl, named *Nancy Mackey*, alias *Munks*; ſhe is of a middle ſtature, light brown hair, has a remarkable ſharp noſe, is pitted with the ſmall-pox, and ſpeaks a little with the brogue in the pronunciation of ſome words; ſhe had on, and took with her, a calicoe gown, a ſhort gown of ditto, black Barcelona handkerchief, a ſtriped lincey petticoat, a black rattinet quilted ditto, and new black taffaty bonnet; ſhe will, very probably, endeavour to paſs for a free woman, but as ſhe has had two baſtard children, and ran away laſt ſummer, ſhe has not yet ſerved the time of her ſecond indenture. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal, and gives notice to her maſter, or brings her home, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ROBERT SMITH. ¶

FOR LIVERPOOL,
The BRIG *JOHN*,
JOHN BLYTH, Maſter,
WILL ſail in eight Days. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to
ANDREW CALDWELL.
Philadelphia, July 11, 1775.

FOR LONDON,
The SHIP MINERVA,
ARTHUR HILL,
MASTER,
WILL ſail in eight Days. For Paſſage, apply to JOSEPH CARSON, in Market-ſtreet, or ſaid Maſter on board, at James and Drinker's Wharff.
Philadelphia, July 8, 1775.

from mutual misapprehenſions, have been converted into anger and animoſities, which threaten the moſt fatal conſequences. His Majeſty is too well acquainted with the natural juſtice and moderation of his Britiſh Parliament, to believe that they could ever entertain the thought of any known or intended injuſtice or grievance to their fellow ſubjects in America, and from the many recent and repeated proofs of obedience, loyalty and affection, from the coloniſts, and of their liberality and diſintereſted zeal for the honour of his Majeſty's arms, which they have freely and chearfully followed into diſtant climates, after the complete conqueſt of America, he is equally aſſured that his American ſubjects, are incapable of being influenced by narrow or ſelfiſh motives. His Majeſty has the fulleſt confidence, in the repeated declarations of his American colonies, who have ſeparately and collectively declared, "That they do ſincerely recognize their allegiance to his crown, and all due ſubordination to the Parliament of Great-Britain; that they ſhall always retain the moſt grateful ſenſe of the aſſiſtance and protection, which they have received; that their lives and fortunes are entirely devoted to his Majeſty's ſervice, to which, on his royal requiſitions, they have ever been ready to contribute, to the utmoſt of their ability." Therefore his Majeſty has the fulleſt dependence, "That whenever the exigences of the ſtate may require it, they will, as they have heretofore done, chearfully contribute their full proportion of men and money." His Majeſty entertains the moſt confident hope, from the upright intentions of both parties, that upon a cool re-conſideration of the original matters in diſpute, which his Majeſty has endeavoured to ſtate upon the grounds of reaſon, with fairneſs and impartiality, all unhappy animoſities and civil diſtractions, will be compoſed upon the ſolid foundations of equity and juſtice; and that all things will be reſtored to that happy ſtate of harmony and mutual affection, which ſubſiſted at the termination of the late glorious war; and that every hoſtile and vindictive act or declaration, which has paſſed from the commencement of theſe unfortunate troubles, will be buried in everlaſting oblivion.

"It would be a grievous affliction to his Majeſty, to ſee the courage of his faithful ſubjects averted to civil diſſentions, and the luſtre of the national arms ſtained with civil blood; to ſee the general peace and tranquility broken, and invitations thereby thrown out to his enemies, to diſturb the glories of his reign; to ſee the unhappy diviſions of this kingdom againſt itſelf, giving courage to their ſecret reſentments, and tempting them, in an evil hour, to reaſſume thoſe hoſtile purpoſes againſt his Majeſty's dominions, which the united and compacted powers of the whole Houſe of Bourbon were unable, in the late glorious war, to accompliſh, againſt the then united and compacted arms of Great-Britain and America. His Majeſty's moſt earneſt and moſt anxious wiſhes are, to ſee unanimity reſtored amongſt all his ſubjects, that they may long enjoy in peace the fruits of thoſe common victories which have heretofore cemented them in one general cauſe; that living in harmony and brotherly kindneſs one towards another, and in one common obedience to the ſupreme legiſlature, they may join all hands with one heart, to ſupport the dignity of his Crown, the juſt authority of Parliament, the true and combined intereſts of Great-Britain and America; and thus tranſmit to poſterity, with everlaſting honour, the united empire of theſe kingdoms."

This is the plan, and the terms, or to the effect, that, according to the beſt of my judgment, a requiſition on the preſent ſubject ſhould be drawn. I have endeavoured to ſtate the caſe in ſuch a manner, as may open a way to reconcilement on both ſides. Make your requiſitions free, and let them be founded in reaſon and juſtice; and there are no ſubjects in any kingdom that will be deaf to reaſon, juſtice, common intereſt, and mutual obligations: and I am ſure, from the repeated liberality and zeal of our colonies, we, of all the kingdoms in the world, have the leaſt reaſon to diſtruſt thoſe of our own conſanguinity.

I cannot think it a poſſible thing in our conſtitution, that any one ſeriouſly, upon a moment's reflection, can admit the thought of denying to the Americans their judgment upon the neceſſity or application of money required. That is the right of all free ſubjects, without which they have nothing that they can call their own. Let your requiſitions be free, for reaſonable and ſubſtantial ſervices, and faithfully performed, and there is no example of a refuſal in ſuch a caſe, in any ſtate. That conſents are withheld, and ought ſo to be, in caſe of grievances unredreſſed, our own hiſtory abounds with examples. Our rights and liberties would have long ago been trampled under foot, but for that reſerved power in the Commons. But a refuſal, in a reaſonable caſe, is as yet without example. Abſurdity and caprice are not the principles which govern men, in the great concerns of ſtate; but reaſon over-rules all little caprices. In Holland, the conſent not only of the ſtates general, but of the provincial ſtates, and in many inſtances, I believe, of every town in each province, is neceſſary for great acts of ſtate; and yet that negative never ſtands in the way againſt reaſon. Where meaſures have common ſenſe, and common reaſon, for their foundation, they will never be obſtructed; where they have not, they ought to be defeated.

But it is ſaid, that we can hear of no terms with the Americans, who have been in a ſtate of reſiſtance to our Authority. Sir, I wiſh to caſt no retroſpect, but only to look forward to reconciliation, and to prevent the ſhedding of blood. The reſolution of the noble Lord has confeſſed, and the Houſe has adopted the truth of it, that requiſition is the proper way. Your colonies have been calling out to you inceſſantly, for ten years, to make your demands by conſtitutional requiſitions. This Houſe, after a ten years miſunderſtanding, has confirmed that to be, in their opinion too, the right way. Then why not cloſe now at leaſt upon that ground, without retroſpect. The colonies have been driven to reſiſtance againſt their wills, leſt they ſhould have nothing that they could ſurely call their own. The right to take any nation's money indefinitely, without their conſent, without meaſure, without account, without any enquiry into the application, is not to be conceded or compromiſed by any nation upon the earth. Reſiſtance or ruin muſt infallibly be the conſequence; and thoſe who are compelled to reſiſtance, by your having perſevered in the principle of taking by force, till the noble Lord's propoſition, which has at laſt condemned it, have been forced to deny that authority, which they always had, and always would have wiſhed to acknowledge and ſupport. It was that unconquerable and irreſiſtible impulſe of nature, ſelf-defence, which cut off all retreat; then let us caſt no retroſpect. If the grounds of this unhappy diſpute can be ſettled, all may be peace yet. If the Americans could be aſſured, that you would not again make reſiſtance abſolutely neceſſary to their ſecurity and very being as a people, they are ready enough to acknowledge their ſubordination, and all the rights of Great-Britain. Let them know, that peace and ſecurity to their rights and properties ſhall be the certain condition of acknowledging the ſupreme legiſlation of this country, and the matter is ended.

Sir, after I ſhall have received the determination of the Houſe upon the motion for requiſitions, I ſhall take the liberty to offer three other motions, for a ſuſpenſion of the three vindictive American bills of the laſt ſeſſion. The connection of theſe motions with the preceding, is too obvious to require any explanation or debate. I would only take leave to ſay, that I ſhould not have moved for a mere ſuſpenſion of theſe bills, if a motion for their repeal had not already been rejected by this Houſe. Having given an unavailing vote for their repeal, I now come to entreat for the next degree, at leaſt for ſuſpenſion. You have excommunicated Boſton, and proſcribed the whole province of New-England unheard: then recollect your juſtice, and whether you ſend even the noble Lord's compulſory requiſition to America, or this motion of mine for a free requiſition; ſuſpend your vindictive hand, and, whilſt you treat for peace, arreſt the ſword.

Sir, I have now offered what I have to ſay upon this important ſubject. I have given it my moſt ſerious, I may ſay my only attention, ever ſince I have been in a ſituation to give a reſponſible vote upon it; and I heartily wiſh, that ſome means or other may be found in time to ſtop the effuſion of civil blood. And here, Sir, I offer my poor ſentiments to the Houſe, and to the noble Lord, as in the place of Miniſter. It is a great reſponſibility that will lie at his door, who is to have the recommendation, I might ſay the deciſion, of the meaſures to be adopted. We on this ſide the Houſe, who have oppoſed the whole ſyſtem of American meaſures, have not done it merely for the ſake of oppoſition. We have not ſheltered ourſelves under—No, no.——But we have declared our principles, we have offered our plans; and they muſt now remain with Great-Britain and America at large, to diſcuſs and weigh their merits, to accept or to reject them. The noble Lord has a great aſcendant in this Houſe. Perhaps his plan, if he has any thing to be called a plan, may find advocates and voices here. But our country at large, Great-Britain and America, muſt finally decide. My honourable friend near me [Mr. Burke] has, with unrivalled ability, opened to you his principles and plan. The Earl of Chatham has, in the other Houſe, offered his proviſional bill for conciliation, to the miniſtry there; and for myſelf, Sir, it is with the greateſt deference and humility that I preſume to offer any thing of mine, in conjunction with ſuch great names and abilities. I can only plead the ſincerity of my intentions, as an apology for my preſumption. All our plans tend to one centre, and to one point of reconciliation, to ſave the effuſion of blood between thoſe who ought to be reciprocally good and uſeful friends. If the noble Lord has any ſecret feelings of relenting, as many of his friends, and many more who would be his friends, moſt ſincerely wiſh, let him ſtand out, and do juſtice to his own feelings. His country calls upon him, not to give way to ſanguinary and impatient councils, contrary to his own better judgment. This is the deciſive hour; the fate of Great-Britain and America are depending.

The eyes of all this country, and America too, are turned towards the noble Lord, as the oſtenſible and reſponſible miniſter, to receive his final determination, as to the meaſures which are to decide the ſafety or ruin of this empire. The ways of peace are ſtill before him. If war is to be the meaſure with America, let him conſider, that it is not a majority of this Houſe that can conquer America. The ſupport of reaſon and juſtice to his meaſures will ſtand him better in ſtead, than the noiſy tumult of a majority; in which majority, there may be lurking treacherous counſellors, and pretended friends, ſecretly urging him to his ruin, even againſt his own judgment. The important reſponſibility is out of meaſure. When the debates and meaſures of this year are tranſmitted to America, they may, perhaps, tell the noble Lord, had you purſued a plan of equity and juſtice, all had been peace. At home, one plan of conciliation has already been propoſed, for which the city of London, foreſeeing the certain ruin of other meaſures, has given thanks to its great and noble author, as an earneſt for the reſt of the kingdom. If Great-Britain and America ſhould come to one mind of peace, they may unite to cruſh thoſe men who keep them aſunder.

He moved, That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give orders, that letters of requiſition be written to the ſeveral provinces of his Majeſty's colonies and plantations in America, to make proviſion for the purpoſes of defending, protecting and ſecuring the ſaid colonies and plantations; and that his Majeſty will be pleaſed to order all ſuch addreſſes as he ſhall receive, in anſwer to the aforeſaid letters of requiſition, to be laid before this Houſe.

He alſo moved, 1. That leave be given to bring in a bill to ſuſpend, for the term of three years, the force and execution of an act, paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, entituled, "An act to diſcontinue, in ſuch manner and for ſuch time as are therein mentioned, the landing and diſcharging, lading or ſhipping of goods, wares or merchandize, at the town and within the harbour of Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England."

It paſſed in the negative.

2. That leave be given to bring in a bill to ſuſpend, for the term of two years, an act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, entituled, "An act for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, in the caſes of perſons queſtioned for any acts done by them, in the execution of the law, or for the ſuppreſſion of riots or tumults in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England."

It paſſed in the negative.

3. That leave be given to bring in a bill to ſuſpend, for the term of three years, an act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, entituled, "An act for the better regulating the government of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England."

It paſſed in the negative.

NEW-JERSEY.

In Provincial Congreſs, at Trenton, May 24, 1775.

WHEREAS a majority of the ſeveral Repreſentatives of this Colony in General Aſſembly, convened at Perth-Amboy, in January laſt, were inſtructed and authoriſed by their conſtituents to elect and appoint Delegates, to repreſent this province in the Continental Congreſs, now ſitting at the city of Philadelphia; and whereas the ſaid General Aſſembly accordingly did elect and appoint *Stephen Crane*, *James Kinſey*, *William Livingſton*, *John De Hart*, and *Richard Smith*, Eſqrs. for that purpoſe; and whereas ſome of the counties of this colony omitted to inſtruct and authoriſe their ſaid legiſlative Repreſentatives for that Purpoſe, who, notwithſtanding, cordially joined the other Repreſentatives in the ſaid election and appointment.———This Congreſs do therefore heartily approve of the ſaid *Stephen Crane*, *James Kinſey*, *William Livingſton*, *John De Hart*, and *Richard Smith*, as Repreſentatives of this province in the ſaid Continental Congreſs; and do alſo ſincerely thank the Houſe for the laudable regard they have ſhewn for the rights and liberties of the good people of this province, in timely adopting the Continental Aſſociation, and reſolving in favour of the reſolutions and proceedings of the late Continental Congreſs. And it is unanimouſly agreed and reſolved by this body, that it will be moſt eligible for the inhabitants of each reſpective county in this colony, whenever a Continental Congreſs ſhall be neceſſary to appoint and empower deputies to meet in Provincial Congreſs, for the purpoſe of electing Delegates to repreſent this province in ſuch Continental Congreſs.

A true Copy from the Minutes,
WILLIAM PATERSON, Secretary.

THE Owners and Poſſeſſors of REPAUPA MARSH, are deſired, by the Managers, to attend at the Repaupa-Houſe, on the 17th of July inſt. by Ten o' Clock of ſaid Day, to make their Claim, and produce their Surveys and proper Titles for the ſame, as the Managers may proceed to ſurvey and make a correct Map of each Owner's Share, in one general Plan of the whole Marſh, as they may proceed to aſſeſs the ſame, for defraying the Expence of ſtopping the Tide from overflowing the ſaid Marſh, agreeable to an Act of Aſſembly of the Province of New-Jerſey, made and provided for that Purpoſe.

July 5, 1775. JAMES HINCHMAN, JAMES STEELMAN, DANIEL SOUTHERLAND. ¶

THIRTY POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown township, Glouceſter county, Weſt New-Jerſey, oppoſite Philadelphia, three Dutch ſervants; two on the 11th of May, man and wife, who have near 4 years to ſerve; the firſt named *Henry Overkirker*, about 5 feet high, thick ſet, has dark brown hair, is about 27 years old; had on, when he went away, a half-worn felt hat, a homeſpun cloth coloured jacket, with cuffs, black and white ſtriped under jacket, white yarn ſtockings, and a pair of neat's leather ſhoes; his wife, *Barbara*, is about 28 years old, about 4 feet 10 inches high, has dark brown hair, black eyes, a round viſage, and a remarkable high black mole on her upper lip; had on, when ſhe went away, a check linen ſhort gown, with an apron to it, a ſtriped lincey petticoat, white yarn ſtockings, and a pair of neat's leather ſhoes: It is ſuppoſed they have two uncles living in the province of Pennſylvania, known by the name of Lawrence Good and ----- Keller, and it is likely they will endeavour to find them out. The other on the 14th of June, named *Jacob Crips*, who has near 3 years to ſerve, is about 35 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, full faced, fair complexion, brown hair, well ſet, has 3 large ſcars proceeding from one place on his forehead, is a Butcher by trade, and inclinable to drink too much; had on, and took with him, a half worn felt hat, a cloth coloured homeſpun jacket, with cuffs, a black and white thread under jacket, one pair of leather breeches, of an olive colour, very greaſy, one pair of white yarn ſtockings, and a pair of neat's leather ſhoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervants, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Ten Pounds for each of them, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

June 17, 1775. MARMADUKE COOPER.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the ſubſcriber, living in Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, a ſmall white HORSE, about 13 hands high, natural trotter, he has a little hitch of a pace, he is good in gears and under the ſaddle, he was ſhod new before, about 10 or 11 years old, on his off fore leg, juſt in the hollow of his leg, he has a lump. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, living by the Sign of the Buck, in the townſhip aforeſaid, ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

CASPER WHITEMAN. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of SEBASTIAN ZIMMERMAN, Eſq; late of Maxatawny townſhip, Berks county, deceaſed, are hereby notified forthwith to come and pay off their reſpective balances, on or before the firſt day of September next; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, within the ſaid term, that they may be adjuſted and paid; and all ſuch debtors, who neglect to comply herewith, may expect to be dealt with as the law directs, without further notice. ABRAHAM ZIMMERMAN, JACOB MECHLIN, Executors. §

Baltimore County, July 3, 1775.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living near the Lancaſhire Iron-works, a convict ſervant man, named *William Springet*, about 23 or 24 years old, about 5 feet 5 inches high, of a dark complexion, ſhort black hair; had on, and took with him, an ozenbrigs ſhirt, a blue grey cloth jacket, with baſket buttons, a ſtriped Engliſh lincey ditto, blue breeches and crocus trowſers, a felt hat, good country made ſhoes and buckles, alſo a ſmall rimmed hat turned up all round, commonly called a buck hat; he pretends to gardening and driving a team, is a great thief and drunkard, and it is ſuppoſed will ſteal a horſe; he has talked much lately of joining Gage's party, if he could get away; he formerly belonged to John Robert Holliday, Eſq; and was bought of him by the ſubſcriber when in jail for his honeſty. Whoever takes up and brings home ſaid ſervant, ſhall receive, if taken within 10 miles, *Twenty Shillings*; if 20 miles, *Forty Shillings*; and if out of the province, *Five Pounds*, paid by

JOB GARRETSON. ¶

VIRGINIA, *July* 5, 1775.

THERE is in Prince-William County Goal, three Run-away Servants, viz. *Mattes Brown*, and *Catherine* his Wife, who ſay they belong to the Widow Lippencott in one of the Jerſeys. Alſo a Servant Man, who ſays his Name is *John Charles Bitten*, and belongs to Thomas Smith in the Jerſeys. The Owners are deſired to take them away, and pay the Fees due, to THOMAS YOUNG, Goaler.

All Sorts of Military Articles,

Such as Cartouch-boxes, Morocco and other Sword-belts, Scabbards, Piſtol Holſters, Rangers Pouches, &c.
All made on the beſt Conſtruction, by
WOLERE MNG,
In THIRD-STREET, about 6 Doors from the Workhouſe, and nearly oppoſite the Harp and Crown Tavern, where the Military Gentlemen, from Town or Country, may be ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable Terms, and on the ſhorteſt Notice. ¶

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JAMES RICKEY, late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to pay the ſame immediately; and all thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, properly proved, to ISAIAH BELL, RICHARD TOPLIFF, CAD. DICKINSON, Executors. *Sixth-Month* 26, 1775.

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POSTSCRIPT

TO THE

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 2429.

PHILADELPHIA.

A DECLARATION *by the* REPRESENTATIVES *of the United Colonies of North-America, now met in* GENERAL CONGRESS *at Philadelphia, ſetting forth the* CAUSES *and* NECESSITY *of their taking up* ARMS.

IF it was poſſible for men who exerciſe their reaſon to believe, that the Divine Author of our exiſtence intended a part of the human race to hold an abſolute property in, and an unbounded power over others, marked out by his infinite goodneſs and wiſdom, as the objects of a legal domination, never rightfully reſiſtable, however ſevere and oppreſſive, the inhabitants of theſe Colonies might at leaſt require from the Parliament of Great-Britain ſome evidence, that this dreadful authority over them has been granted to that body. But a reverence for our great Creator, principles of humanity, and the dictates of common ſenſe, muſt convince all thoſe who reflect upon the ſubject, that government was inſtituted to promote the welfare of mankind, and ought to be adminiſtered for the attainment of that end. The legiſlature of Great-Britain, however ſtimulated by an inordinate paſſion for a power not only unjuſtifiable, but which they know to be peculiarly reprobated by the very conſtitution of that kingdom, and deſperate of ſucceſs in any mode of conteſt, where regard ſhould be had to truth, law or right, have at length, deſerting thoſe, attempted to effect their cruel and impolitic purpoſe of enſlaving theſe Colonies by violence, and have thereby rendered it neceſſary for us to cloſe with their laſt appeal from Reaſon to Arms.—Yet, however blinded that aſſembly may be, by their intemperate rage for unlimited rule, ſo to ſlight juſtice and the opinion of mankind, *we* eſteem ourſelves bound by obligations of reſpect to the reſt of the world, to make known the juſtice of our cauſe.

Our forefathers, inhabitants of the iſland of Great-Britain, left their native land, to ſeek on theſe ſhores a reſidence for civil and religious freedom. At the expence of their blood, at the hazard of their fortunes, without the leaſt charge to the country from which they removed, by unceaſing labor and an unconquerable ſpirit, they effected ſettlements in the diſtant and inhoſpitable wilds of America, then filled with numerous and warlike nations of barbarians.—Societies or governments, veſted with perfect legiſlatures, were formed under charters from the crown, and an harmonious intercourſe was eſtabliſhed between the colonies and the kingdom from which they derived their origin. The mutual benefits of this union became in a ſhort time ſo extraordinary, as to excite aſtoniſhment. It is univerſally confeſſed, that the amazing increaſe of the wealth, ſtrength and navigation of the realm, aroſe from this ſource; and the miniſter who ſo wiſely and ſucceſsfully directed the meaſures of Great-Britain in the late war, publicly declared, that theſe colonies enabled her to triumph over her enemies.—Towards the concluſion of that war, it pleaſed our Sovereign to make a change in his counſels.—From that fatal moment, the affairs of the Britiſh empire began to fall into confuſion, and gradually ſliding from the ſummit of glorious proſperity to which they had been advanced by the virtues and abilities of one man, are at length diſtracted by the convulſions, that now ſhake it to its deepeſt foundations—The new Miniſtry finding the brave foes of Britain, though frequently defeated, yet ſtill contending, took up the unfortunate idea of granting them a haſty peace, and of then ſubduing her faithful friends.

Theſe devoted colonies were judged to be in ſuch a ſtate, as to preſent victories without bloodſhed, and all the eaſy emoluments of ſtatuteable depredation.—The uninterrupted tenor of their peaceable and reſpectful behaviour from the beginning of colonization, their dutiful, zealous and uſeful ſervices during the war, though ſo recently and amply acknowledged in the moſt honourable manner by his Majeſty, by the late King, and by Parliament, could not ſave them from the meditated innovations.—Parliament was influenced to adopt the pernicious project, and aſſuming a new power over them, have in the courſe of eleven years given ſuch deciſive ſpecimens of the ſpirit and conſequences attending this power, as to leave no doubt concerning the effects of acquieſcence under it. They have undertaken to give and grant our money without our conſent, though we have ever exerciſed an excluſive right to diſpoſe of our own property; ſtatutes have been paſſed for extending the juriſdiction of courts of Admiralty and Vice Admiralty beyond their ancient limits, for depriving us of the accuſtomed and ineſtimable privilege of trial by jury in caſes affecting both life and property; for ſuſpending the legiſlature of one of the colonies; for interdicting all commerce of another; and for altering fundamentally the form of government eſtabliſhed by charter, and ſecured by acts of its own legiſlature ſolemnly confirmed by the crown; for exempting the "murderers" of coloniſts from legal trial, and, in effect, from puniſhment; for erecting in a neighbouring province, acquired by the joint arms of Great-Britain and America, a deſpotiſm dangerous to our very exiſtence; and for quartering ſoldiers upon the coloniſts in time of profound peace. It has alſo been reſolved in Parliament, that coloniſts, charged with committing certain offences, ſhall be tranſported to England to be tried.

But why ſhould we enumerate our injuries in detail? By one ſtatute it is declared, that Parliament can "of right make laws to bind us IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER." What is to defend us againſt ſo enormous, ſo unlimited a power? Not a ſingle man of thoſe who aſſume it is choſen by us; or is ſubject to our controul or influence: But on the contrary, they are all of them exempt from the operation of ſuch laws; and an American revenue, if not diverted from the oſtenſible purpoſes for which it is raiſed, would actually lighten their own burdens in proportion as they increaſe ours. We ſaw the miſery to which ſuch deſpotiſm would reduce us. We for ten years inceſſantly and ineffectually beſieged the throne as ſupplicants; we reaſoned, we remonſtrated with Parliament in the moſt mild and decent language. But Adminiſtration, ſenſible that we ſhould regard theſe oppreſſive meaſures as freemen ought to do, ſent over fleets and armies to enforce them. The indignation of the Americans was roufed it is true; but it was the indignation of a virtuous, loyal, and affectionate people. A Congreſs of Delegates from the united colonies was aſſembled at Philadelphia, on the fifth day of laſt September. We reſolved again to offer an humble and dutiful petition to the King, and alſo addreſſed our fellow-ſubjects of Great-Britain. We have purſued every temperate, every reſpectful meaſure, we have even proceeded to break off our commercial intercouſe with our fellow-ſubjects, as the laſt peaceable admonition, that our attachment to no nation upon earth ſhould ſupplant our attachment to liberty.—This, we flattered ourſelves, was the ultimate ſtep of the controverſy: But ſubſequent events have ſhewn, how vain was this hope of finding moderation in our enemies.

Several threatening expreſſions againſt the colonies were inſerted in his Majeſty's ſpeech; our petition, though we were told it was a decent one, that his Majeſty had been pleaſed to receive it graciouſly, and to promiſe laying it before his Parliament, was huddled into both Houſes amongſt a bundle of American papers, and there neglected. The Lords and Commons in their addreſs, in the month of February, ſaid, that "a rebellion at that time actually exiſted within the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and that thoſe concerned in it had been countenanced and encouraged by unlawful combinations and engagements, entered into by his Majeſty's ſubjects in ſeveral of the other colonies; and therefore they beſought his Majeſty, that he would take the moſt effectual meaſures to enforce due obedience to the laws and authority of the ſupreme legiſlature."—Soon after the commercial intercourſe of whole colonies, with foreign countries and with each other, was cut off by an act of Parliament; by another, ſeveral of them were intirely prohibited from the fiſheries in the ſeas near their coaſts, on which they always depended for their ſuſtenance; and large reinforcements of ſhips and troops were immediately ſent over to General Gage.

Fruitleſs were all the intreaties, arguments and eloquence of an illuſtrious band of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Peers and Commoners, who nobly and ſtrenuouſly aſſerted the juſtice of our cauſe, to ſtay or even to mitigate the heedleſs fury with which theſe accumulated and unexampled outrages were hurried on.—Equally fruitleſs was the interference of the city of London, of Briſtol, and many other reſpectable towns in our favour. Parliament adopted an inſidious manœuvre calculated to divide us, to eſtabliſh a perpetual auction of taxations where colony ſhould bid againſt colony, all of them uninformed what ranſom would redeem their lives, and thus to extort from us at the point of the bayonet, the unknown ſums that ſhould be ſufficient to gratify, if poſſible to gratify, miniſterial rapacity, with the miſerable indulgence left to us of raiſing in our own mode the preſcribed tribute. What terms more rigid and humiliating could have been dictated by remorſeleſs victors to conquered enemies? In our circumſtances to accept them would be to deſerve them.

Soon after the intelligence of theſe proceedings arrived on this continent, General Gage, who, in the courſe of the laſt year, had taken poſſeſſion of the town of Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and ſtill occupied it as a garriſon, on the 19th day of April, ſent out from that place a large detachment of his army, who made an unprovoked aſſault on the inhabitants of the ſaid province, at the town of Lexington, as appears by the affidavits of a great number of perſons, ſome of whom were officers and ſoldiers of that detachment, murdered eight of the inhabitants, and wounded many others. From thence the troops proceeded in warlike array to the town of Concord, where they ſet upon another party of the inhabitants of the ſame province, killing ſeveral and wounding more, until compelled to retreat by the country people ſuddenly aſſembled to repel this cruel aggreſſion. Hoſtilities thus commenced by the Britiſh troops, have been ſince proſecuted by them without regard to faith or reputation.—The inhabitants of Boſton being confined within that town by the General, their Governor, and having in order to procure their diſmiſſion entered into a treaty with him, it was ſtipulated that the ſaid inhabitants having depoſited their arms with their own Magiſtrates, ſhould have liberty to depart, taking with them their other effects. They accordingly delivered up their arms, but in open violation of honour, in defiance of the obligation of treaties, which even ſavage nations eſteem ſacred, the Governor ordered the arms depoſited as aforeſaid, that they might be preſerved for their owners, to be ſeized by a body of ſoldiers; detained the greateſt part of the inhabitants in the town, and compelled the few, who were permitted to retire, to leave their moſt valuable effects behind.

By this perfidy, wives are ſeparated from their huſbands, children from their parents, the aged and the ſick from their relations and friends, who wiſh to attend and comfort them; and thoſe who have been uſed to live in plenty, and even elegance, are reduced to deplorable diſtreſs.

The General further emulating his miniſterial maſters, by a proclamation, bearing date on the 12th day of June, after venting the groſſeſt falſhoods and calumnies againſt the good people of theſe colonies, proceeds to "declare "them all either by name or deſcription to be rebels and "traitors, to ſuperſede the courſe of the common law, "and inſtead thereof to publiſh and order the uſe and ex"erciſe of the law martial."—His troops have butchered our countrymen; have wantonly burnt Charleſtown, beſides a conſiderable number of houſes in other places; our ſhips and veſſels are ſeized; the neceſſary ſupplies of proviſions are intercepted, and he is exerting his utmoſt power to ſpread deſtruction and devaſtation around him.

We have received certain intelligence, that General Carleton, the Governor of Canada, is inſtigating the people of that province and the Indians to fall upon us; and we have but too much reaſon to apprehend, that ſchemes have been formed to excite domeſtic enemies againſt us. In brief, a part of theſe Colonies now feels, and all of them are ſure of feeling, as far as the vengeance of adminiſtration can inflict them, the complicated calamities of fire, ſword and famine.—We are reduced to the alternative of chooſing an unconditional ſubmiſſion to the tyranny of irritated miniſters, or reſiſtance by force—The latter is our choice.—We have counted the coſt of this conteſt, and find nothing ſo dreadful as voluntary ſlavery.—Honour, juſtice and humanity, forbid us tamely to ſurrender that freedom which we received from our gallant anceſtors, and which our innocent poſterity have a right to receive from us. We cannot endure the infamy and guilt of reſigning ſucceeding generations to that wretchedneſs which inevitably awaits them, if we baſely entail hereditary bondage upon them.

Our cauſe is juſt. Our union is perfect. Our internal reſources are great, and, if neceſſary, foreign aſſiſtance is undoubtedly attainable.—We gratefully acknowledge, as ſignal inſtances of the Divine favour towards us, that his Providence would not permit us to be called into this ſevere controverſy, until we were grown up to our preſent ſtrength, had been previouſly exerciſed in warlike operations, and poſſeſſed of the means of defending ourſelves.—With hearts fortified with theſe animating reflections, we moſt ſolemnly, before GOD and the world, declare, that, exerting the utmoſt energy of thoſe powers, which our beneficent Creator hath graciouſly beſtowed upon us, the arms we have been compelled by our enemies to aſſume, we will, in defiance of every hazard, with unabating firmneſs and perſeverance, employ for the preſervation of our liberties, being with one mind reſolved to die Freemen, rather than to live Slaves.

Leſt this declaration ſhould diſquiet the minds of our friends and fellow-ſubjects in any part of the empire, we aſſure them, that we mean not to diſſolve that union which has ſo long and ſo happily ſubſiſted between us, and which we ſincerly wiſh to ſee reſtored.—Neceſſity has not yet driven us into that deſperate meaſure, or induced us to excite any other nation to war againſt them. We have not raiſed armies with ambitious deſigns of ſeparating from Great-Britain, and eſtabliſhing independent ſtates.—We fight not for glory or for conqueſt. We exhibit to mankind the remarkable ſpectacle of a people attacked by unprovoked enemies, without any imputation, or even ſuſpicion of offence. They boaſt of their privileges and civilization, and yet proffer no milder conditions than ſervitude or death.—

In our own native land, in defence of the freedom that is our birthright, and which we ever enjoyed till the late violation of it—for the protection of our property, acquired ſolely by the honeſt induſtry of our fore-fathers and ourſelves, againſt violence actually offered, we have taken up arms. We ſhall lay them down when hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe on the part of the aggreſſors, and all danger of their being renewed ſhall be removed, and not before.

With an humble confidence in the mercies of the ſupreme and impartial Judge and Ruler of the univerſe, we moſt devoutly implore his divine goodneſs to conduct us happily through this great conflict, to diſpoſe our adverſaries to reconciliation on reaſonable terms, and thereby to relieve the empire from the calamities of civil war.

By order of CONGRESS,
JOHN HANCOCK, *Preſident.*
Atteſted, CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*
Philadelphia, July 6, 1775.

IN CONGRESS, *July* 4.

RESOLVED, That the two acts paſſed in the firſt ſeſſion of the preſent Parliament, the one intituled, "an act to reſtrain the trade and commerce of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay and New-Hampſhire, and colonies of Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland, and Providence Plantations, in North-America, to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt-Indies; and to prohibit ſuch provinces and colonies from carrying on any fiſhery on the banks of Newfoundland, or other places therein mentioned, under certain conditions and limitations;" the other intituled, "an act to reſtrain the trade and commerce of the colonies of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina, to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, under certain conditions and limitations," are unconſtitutional, oppreſſive and cruel, and that the commercial oppoſition of theſe colonies, to certain acts enumerated in the aſſociation of the laſt Congreſs, ought to be made againſt theſe until they are repealed.

A true Copy from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

PROVIDENCE, June 24.

Extract of a letter from the Committee of Correſpondence at Plymouth, to the Committee of this town, dated the 22d inſtant.

"We have a letter come to town from Saco, giving an account of two veſſels, with proviſions from Gage, under the protection of a tender, having arrived at that place, in order to exchange ſaid proviſion for lumber; the Committee of that town conſidered of the propriety of ſuffering them to trade, and from neceſſity were obliged to admit them; after this they diſcovered great partiality in regard to the perſons with whom they contracted, which at once however they failed in; ſhe hove up her anchors, proceeded down the river, ſome diſtance from the town, where ſhe again anchored; but was ſoon ſo warmly attacked from the ſhore, as to be obliged to ſlip her cables and puſh down: In her way ſhe boarded a ſmall coaſting ſloop, Capt. Tobey, from Sanwich, and obliged him to undertake the pilotage of the veſſel out of the river; but before getting out they boarded a ſchooner, Capt. Avery, from Norwich, and took him alſo on board; in the mean time the people of Saco fitted out two armed veſſels, which purſued the enemy, and ſoon after getting clear of the land they diſcovered and made for each other; the tender did not ſuppoſe them to be armed till they approached each other, when the maſter threatened to diſcharge a brace of balls through Capt. Tobey, unleſs he would ſwear to take up his gun in defence of the veſſel; who replied, that as he engaged only as a pilot, he ſhould refuſe; the maſter then excuſed him, and threatened Avery in like manner, and he was obliged to comply. The firſt volley from our armed veſſels killed poor Avery, and the infernal Captain, which put the people in ſuch conſternation, that they deſcended into the hold, cabin, &c. and were boarded and carried into Saco; the number of men taken on board the tender is not mentioned; ſhe had 4 three pounders, 12 ſwivels, 40 or 50 muſkets, as many cutlaſſes, and a number of piſtols."

TO BE SOLD,

A STRONG healthy NEGROE MAN, 21 Years of Age, this Country born, who has been bred to Farming, and underſtands it well in all its Branches. Enquire of JOHN SWIFT, of Benſalem Townſhip, in Bucks County.

July 19, 1775. NUMB. 2430.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

A large ſalt-petre work being eſtabliſhed, under the inſpection of a Committee, and as Gentlemen in the interior parts of the country may be inclined to erect others, for their information you are deſired to republiſh the Proceſs of making Salt-petre, reviſed, with new additions, by Dr. RUSH, *who communicated the information, and one of the Committee for that purpoſe.*

[*Country Gentlemen (excluſive of the public good) will find an agreeable and profitable amuſement in erecting works of this kind.*]

IT has long been an opinion among chemiſts and natural hiſtorians, that Salt-Petre is a natural production. It has been ſaid to be found in large quantities on the ſurface of the earth in Perſia, India, and China, where it is ſaid to impart a coldneſs to the atmoſphere; but ſome late enquiries give us reaſon to ſuſpect that the whole of theſe accounts are without foundation. They were probably propagated by the natives of theſe countries, only to preſerve in their hands the manufactory of ſo uſeful an article of trade. All the ſalt-petre which is imported from the Eaſt-Indies is made by art. I would not be underſtood to mean, that this ſalt is never found in a native ſtate. It is ſometimes found adhering to large rocks. It is likewiſe found in a native ſtate under the arches of bridges, and in vaults, or wine-cellars; but in theſe places it is found in ſuch ſmall quantities, that we are ſeldom at the pains of collecting it. It is found in a larger quantity in a native ſtate in ſeveral plants; but of this I ſhall ſay more hereafter.

The manufactory of ſalt-petre is now no longer confined to the Eaſt-Indies, but is carried on with equal advantages in many parts of Europe, particularly in Germany and France. I ſhall mention the ſeveral proceſſes which are uſed for this purpoſe in each of theſe countries.

Crammer, a German chemiſt of conſiderable note, recommends the following method of making ſalt-petre, which he ſays is practiſed with great ſucceſs in many parts of Germany. He orders lime, rubbiſh of all kinds, garden-mould, and aſhes to be mixed together, and moiſtened from time to time with urine, care being taken to ſtir them frequently. They ſhould be all put into a ſmall houſe, with a window towards the north-eaſt. He does not direct, as ſome have ſuppoſed, to leave this houſe open towards the north-eaſt, becauſe the nitrous particles are brought from that quarter, but becauſe the winds from the north-eaſt in that country, are generally accompanied with that temperature of the air, which is moſt agreeable to the formation of the nitre. * In a month or two this maſs will be ſo much impregnated with nitre, that one pound of it will yield two ounces of the ſalt.

The King of Pruſia was early ſenſible of the importance of a ſalt-petre manufactory in his dominions, and has therefore for this purpoſe always obliged his farmers to build their fences of common earth, mixed with a quantity of ſtraw and dung. Theſe ſubſtances corrupt in the courſe of a few years. The fences are then ſhaved, or wholly taken down, and afford a large quantity of ſalt-petre.

The ſweepings of the ſtreets of a ſingle village in Hanover, afford all the ſalt-petre that is uſed in the whole of that electorate. Dr. Franklin, from whom I received this peice of information, aſſured me, that the manufactory of the ſalt from the above materials was ſo ſimple, that it was carried on entirely by an illiterate old man and his wife.—The greateſt part of the ſalt-petre that comes from India is obtained nearly in the ſame manner. It is prepared entirely from the offals of the city of Patna.

Mr. La Roux of the academy of Rouen informed me, that the following receipt had been found to anſwer very well in many parts of France for the manufactory of this ſalt. It is taken from Glauber, a German chemiſt. I ſhall deliver it in his own words.

"I will ſhew a way to ſuch as have no inheritance left them from their parents, nor have any thing to come to them by marriage, by what means they may, without labour or trouble, get a treaſure for their children:—

"Firſt. Let ſuch a one take care to have ſome ſhade or hovel made, to join to that ſide of his dwelling, that lies in the middle betwixt the north and eaſt part of heaven, or ſome other more convenient place, ſo as to admit the ſun and air to it, but to keep off the rain. Under this penthouſe or hovel, let him dig a large pit, and with the earth he digs out, let him make banks round the pit's mouth, ſo that it may keep the rain off on every ſide. This done, let him each day, in every year, or whenſoever he can conveniently, carry and throw into that pit theſe following matters, ſo long till his neceſſity forceth him to dig all out again, and ſee how much treaſure he has got, even while he ſlept. Now theſe matters are, all ſharp and bitter herbs, growing in by-places, amongſt buſhes, and on the way-ſide, and ſuch as beaſts feed not on, as eſula, cicuta or hemlock, henbane, fumotory, the thick ſtalks of tobacco, that are thrown away in thoſe places where it is planted, the hard ſtalks of colwort, which the beaſts eat not of, and likewiſe all thoſe things they leave in their troughs; likewiſe, fir-tops or apples, if you have them at hand; alſo the leaves that fall from the trees in autumn are to be gathered; alſo pidgeons dung, hens dung, birds and hens feathers; the aſhes which women generally make their lees with, and other aſhes that is not fit for that uſe, as alſo ſuch out of which the lee is already extracted; the ſoot of chimnies, hogs hair, the horns of oxen and cows, and the bones the dogs eat not off. All theſe matters may be thrown into this pit, and that he may the ſooner fill it, he may gather as much as he can from all the bordering places, and throw it therein, ſo that in one or two years time he may, with all theſe things, fill up his pit: Mean while, he muſt pour into the pit the urine gathered in his houſe, and that he may have enough, he muſt get as much as he can from his neighbours, ſo as to keep the things thrown into the pit in continual moiſture, whereby they may the ſooner putrify. In want of urine common water may be taken; if ſea water or other ſalt water can be had, it will be better. Alſo the brine of fiſhes pickle, and the ſalting or ſalt water that fleſh is macerated (or pickled in) are of good uſe; alſo the blood of oxen, cows, calves, and ſheep, which you may eaſily have at the butchers; all theſe things, putrifying together, do put on the nature and property of ſalt-petre.

"If now all theſe matters in your full pit ſhall have well putrified, then ceaſe from pouring on any more moiſture, and all the things are to be left ſo long until they are dried—then if you need money, let a ſalt-petre maker be ſought for, and bargain with him about the price of drawing of your ſalt-petre by water, of making it and felling it. This done, caſt the remaining earth into a pit, together with the remaining lixivium, that ſhot not into nitre, and there leave it for a year or two, and moiſten it ſometimes with urine, or if you have not this, with common water. This earth will again yield ſalt-petre, but not above half ſo much as at firſt."

But the greateſt quantity of ſalt-petre that is conſumed in France is prepared in Paris from the ruins of old ſtone buildings, pigeon-houſes, ſtables, and all ſuch putrid maſſes of vegetable or animal matters as have been long covered †. To theſe a quantity of lime or aſhes is added, which is ſaid to evolve the ſalt from the ſaid ingredients.

Nitre, beſides being obtained by the artificial proceſs we have deſcribed, may be obtained in a conſiderable quantity in a native ſtate from certain plants. The tobacco is ſtrongly impregnated with it ‡. Thoſe plants which contain Salt-Petre, always ſparkle when they are thrown into the fire. But there is another leſs equivocal method of knowing whether a plant contains any quantity of this Salt. Bruiſe the plant well and preſs the juice from it. Put this juice into an earthen pot, and place it in a cool cellar, firſt pouring a little ſweet oil upon the ſurface of it to prevent its becoming mouldy. If the plant contains any nitre you will find it in the form of chryſtals on the ſides of the veſſel in ſix weeks or two months.

The method of extracting the ſalt-petre is nearly the ſame, whatever ingredients we may employ for making it. The ingredients are put into tubs, barrels or hogſheads, perforated at their bottoms. Rain, river, or very pure ſpring water is poured upon them, which gradually diſſolves all the ſalt they contain, and conveys it drop by drop into veſſels provided to receive it. The nitre in this ſtate contains a large quantity of common ſalt. Before I explain in what manner this ſalt is to be ſeparated from the nitre, it will be neceſſary to premiſe that bare *evaporation*, by boiling or otherways, will chryſtalize common ſalt, but that *cold* and *reſt* are neceſſary to chryſtalize nitre. The LEE (if I may ſo call it) made from the materials which yield nitre, is put into a large copper veſſel, and is gradually boiled away, till chryſtals of common ſalt begin to form in it. Theſe are taken out with a large ladle as faſt as they form, and thrown into a large baſket, which ſtands directly over the veſſel in which the liquor is boiling—when no more chryſtals of common ſalt can be found, the liquor is taken off the fire, and emptied into a number of copper pans, in a cellar, in which it ſoon ſhoots into chryſtals of Salt-petre. The ſalt has now undergone its degree of purification. As a quantity of common ſalt ſtill adheres to the chryſtals of nitre, it is neceſſary to diſſolve them in pure water, and boil them in the manner we ſaid before. A much leſs quantity of common ſalt is obtained now than formerly—The nitre, after its ſecond chriſtalization, is uſed chiefly for the purpoſes of medicine, and curing proviſions. But there is a third degree of purification neceſſary, before all the common ſalt can be compleatly ſeparated from it. It is carried on in the ſame manner as the former ones were. The Salt-petre is now in its higheſt ſtate of purity, in which ſtate only it is uſed for the manufactory of GUNPOWDER. The liquor which will not chryſtalize may be uſed for making Magneſia.

I cannot conclude this memoir without obſerving, that the climate and productions of the Middle and Northern Colonies of America render them extremely proper for the manufactory of Salt-petre. And the ſucceſs which has attended ſeveral experiments in that way, give us reaſon to believe that it may be carried on in this country, with as great advantages as in France, Germany or the Eaſt-Indies.

* The north-eaſt winds in North-America, are generally accompanied with moiſture, which render them improper for the formation of ſalt-petre. The houſe which contains our ſalt-petre materials ſhould therefore, in this country, be expoſed to the north-weſt winds.

† the earth under the floor of old ſtables is a plentiful ſource of ſalt-petre. When this earth conſiſts chiefly of *clay*, a quantity of ſand or gravel ſhould be added to it. The gravel or ſand acts mechanically, by dividing the clay in ſuch a manner as to ſuffer the water which is poured on it to pervade all its parts. All the compoſts which afford ſalt-petre, may be made to yield a freſh quantity of the ſalt by expoſing them for ſome months to the air.

‡ Every one that has taken particular notice of the ſtalks of *Tobacco* that has been well cured, when burning, muſt have obſerved a *deflagration* or flaſhing exactly ſimilar to that exhibited by *Salt-petre*, when thrown upon coals. This phœnomenon, after I had frequently for many years obſerved, at length induced me, at a ſeaſon of leiſure, to attempt making nitre out of tobacco; which I did, and I own it was with no ſmall confidence of ſucceſs, as I knew of no ſubſtance but nitrous ſalts which deflagrated in that peculiar manner. I made therefore a ſtrong decoction of tobacco ſtalks, which, by a number of experiments, I found replete with two kinds of nitrous ſalts, viz. *nitrous ammoniac* and *nitrous ſelenites*, the ſame which are contained in the common mother lee of nitre. In ſhort, notwithſtanding I waſted a conſiderable part of the decoction by accidents and experiments, out of *half a pound* avoirdupois of dry tobacco ſtalks, I obtained (by adding pure fixed vegetable alkali, and diſengaging the volatile alkali and earth) about an *ounce* of true ſalt-petre: which however was brown by reaſon of the oily parts of the ſtalks. Thus far I proceeded that time, but, for want of leiſure, have not as yet proceeded any farther. I beg leave however to recommend it to others, who may think it worth their while to labour for an improvement of this hint towards a ſalt-petre manufactory; and I would particularly recommend it to the tobacco colonies, to conſider whether it be not an object worthy of their ſerious attention; for I own I am ſo ſanguine as to believe, that, by proper management, they might even make *Salt-petre* a ſtaple commodity. The impurity of the Nitre I made was undoubtedly owing to the incompleteneſs of the putrefaction, which proceeds to no great length in the curing of it; but if under ſuch circumſtances eight ounces of ſtalks will afford an ounce of impure nitre, there ſeems reaſon to believe that, if the putrefaction were to be completed in a bed of mould, till the tobacco was reduced to earth, and proper ſubſtances mixed therewith during the progreſs of putrefaction, to fix the *Nitrous Acid* as it forms, a lixivium drawn from ſuch mould would yield a much larger quantity (with reſpect to the quantity of tobacco) of much purer *Nitre*, and probably much more than any other ſubſtance known. Were I therefore a tobacco planter, I would certainly try what might be done with a bed of mould made of refuſe tobacco, and doubt not but it would fully anſwer my expectations. However that might prove, theſe haſty and perhaps ſeaſonable hints are offered to the conſideration of his countrymen by a ſincere and faithful friend to America.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1775.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

THE PRUSSIAN EVOLUTIONS

In actual Engagements,

BOTH in platoons, ſub, and grand DIVISIONS; explaining all the different evolutions and manœuvres in firing ſtanding, advancing and retreating, which were exhibited before his preſent Majeſty, May 8, 1769, and before John Duke of Argyle, on the Links of Leith, near Edinburgh, in 1771; with ſome additions ſince that time, explained with thirty folio copperplates. Alſo an addition of three copperplates, firſt of ſurveying; ſecond, fortification; and the third containing two figures, one of a gun, and the other of a mortar, according to the deſcriptions which will be annexed. Likewiſe ſome ſecrets of the Engliſh laboratory clearly diſcuſſed and explained.

N. B. The propoſals were firſt publiſhed May 3, 1775, by THOMAS HANSON, adjutant for the ſecond battalion: It is expected ſaid work will be completed in three or four weeks from this date. The ſubſcribers names will be inſerted, and thoſe that chuſe to ſubſcribe muſt do it ſpeedily, otherwiſe their names will not be in the book.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by John Dickinſon, Eſq; Thomas Mifflin, Eſq; Daniel Roberdeau, merchant; John Cox, jun. merchant; Samuel Meredith, merchant; John Wilcocks, merchant; Mr. Bradford, printer; by the author, Thomas Hanſon; Thomas Nevell, at the ſign of the Carpenter's-Hall, Fourth-ſtreet; Benjamin Loxley; Robert Bell, printer and bookſeller, in Third-ſtreet; Benjamin Towne, printer, in Front-ſtreet; and by the Printers hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE MAN, named TOM, 22 or 23 years of age, can talk Engliſh and Dutch, has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles; he can plough, ſow, reap and mow, and can do as much in a day as any man that I have ſeen.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

And may be entered on the 10th of October next,

That old accuſtomed TAVERN, known by the name of the Riſing Sun, where the Widow Weſt, deceaſed, lately dwelt, on the poſt road. Whoever inclines to purchaſe the Negroe, or to buy or rent the Houſe, may apply to the ſubſcriber, in Oxford townſhip, 8 miles from the city of Philadelphia, on the Buſſeltown road. JONATHAN BAVINGTON.

York-Town, June 23, 1775.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant woman, named *Jane Shepherd*, about 24 years of age, has been very ſtout, but fell away vaſtly by being under the Doctor's care, has black hair, one of her eyes always watering, and has often a ſore leg; had on, when ſhe went off, a gown with large red flowers, a lincey petticoat, with ſmall ſtripes, and a black durant quilted ditto, a white linen apron, about half worn, and a pair of new black waxed calf-ſkin ſhoes; ſhe has very black teeth occaſioned by ſmoaking: It is ſuppoſed ſhe will change her name and dreſs, as ſhe had run away before and was apprehended. Whoever takes up ſaid woman, and ſecures her in any goal, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by MICHAEL SWOOPE.

N. B. She is ſuppoſed to be in Cranbury, with a young Iriſhman, named Thomas Johnſton, about 5 feet 6 inches high, has red hair; and a young woman, named Elizabeth Young, about 22 years of age, of a middle ſize, a ſervant to William White, of York-town, who has adverтiſed Three Pounds reward for taking her up.

Frederick County, Maryland, June 17, 1775.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living near Battle-town, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *William Gawlin*, a Barber and Peruke-maker by trade, about 5 feet 11 inches high, of fair complexion and long queud hair, pretty much pock-marked, has a ſore leg; had on a brown coloured fly coat, a copperas coloured cotton jacket, a half-worn felt hat, an ozenbrigs ſhirt, a pair of hemp linen trowſers, and an old pair of pumps. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, paid by ISAAC FOSTER.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away on the 9th day of this inſtant July, from the ſubſcriber, living in Lampeter townſhip, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *Jack Perry*, about 18 years of age, and about 5 feet 2 inches high, has fair ſtraight hair, is very much pitted with the ſmall-pox, thick and large lips, ſtammers a little in his ſpeech; had on, and took with him, an old felt hat, an old brown waiſtcoat, tow ſhirt and trowſers, old half-ſoaled ſhoes, tied with ſtraps. Any perſon that ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, or brings him home, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN MILLER.

By *the ſhip* BARCLAY, *Captain* COX, *from* Liverpool, *we have the following Intelligence*, viz.

LONDON.

Houſe of Lords, Wedneſday, May 17, 1775.

THE Lords being ſummoned in conſequence of a motion made by the Right Hon. Lord Camden, attended accordingly.

At three o'clock, P. M. the order of the day being called for, Lord Camden aroſe, and preſented to the Houſe a petition from the Proteſtant inhabitants of Quebec, praying to be relieved from the grievances impoſed by the act, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the Province of Quebec, in North-America."

Moved, "That the petition, together with the act itſelf, be now read:"—which paſſing in the affirmative, they were read accordingly.

Lord Camden then aroſe, and delivered himſelf ſubſtantially as follows:

Subſtance of LORD CAMDEN'*s* SPEECH *in the Houſe of Lords, on May* 17, 1775, *on preſenting a petition for the repeal of the Quebec Bill.*

His Lordſhip acquainted the Houſe, that the petition having been previouſly offered to every Peer in adminiſtration, had at laſt been delivered to himſelf to preſent to that Houſe, a taſk which he had undertaken, not having thoſe reaſons which might have influenced the Lords in office to decline it; becauſe he had uniformly, from principle and conviction, oppoſed the act which they had planned, and by their perſuaſive powers had carried thro' the houſe.

His Lordſhip then obſerved, that after the fulleſt examination of the act in queſtion, he found it ſo thoroughly impolitic, pernicious and incompatible with the religion and conſtitution of our country, that no amendment, or any thing ſhort of a total repeal of it, would be ſufficient; he remarked on the proviſions of the act as being wholly inconſiſtent with the reaſons recited in it; and he concluded that they were not the true reaſons on which it was founded, that there muſt be other ſecret motives and deſigns which had produced the meaſure, and which could be beſt diſcovered by attending to the purpoſes the act was calculated to anſwer, which from the proviſions made therein, appeared to be no other than to prevent the further progreſs of freedom and the proteſtant religion in America, and to ſecure a popiſh Canadian army to ſubdue and oppreſs the proteſtant Britiſh colonies in America. His Lordſhip arranged his objections to the act under the three following heads:

1. "The extenſion of the limits of Quebec."
2. "The eſtabliſhment of popery there." And,
3. "The civil deſpotiſm in which the inhabitants of "that immenſely extended province are to be perpe- "tually bound, by being deprived of all ſhare in the legiſla- "tive power, and ſubjected in life, freedom and property "to the arbitrary ordinances of a governor and council, "appointed by, and dependent on, the Crown."

Under the firſt of theſe heads his Lordſhip proved, that there could be no good reaſon for ſo extending the limits of Quebec, as to make them comprehend a vaſt extent of country, two thouſand miles in length from north to ſouth, and bounded on the weſt only by the South Sea. That this enlargement could only be intended to extend the ſhackles of arbitrary power and of popery over all the future ſettlements and colonies of America. That by drawing the limits of that province cloſe along the interior ſettlements of all the old Engliſh colonies, ſo as to prevent their further progreſs, an eternal barrier was intended to be placed, like the Chineſe wall, againſt the further extenſion of civil liberty, and the proteſtant religion. His Lordſhip then animadverted particularly on the inſtructions lately tranſmitted to General Carleton, whereby the regulation of all the Indian trade of North America is put into the hands of the Governor and Council of Quebec, and the other colonies are obliged in their intercourſe with the Indians to ſubmit to the laws, not of the Britiſh Parliament, but of a deſpotic unconſtitutional legiſlature in Canada; a meaſure calculated to produce endleſs contentions and animoſities.

Under the ſecond head his Lordſhip proved, that the popiſh religion, though not in expreſs terms, is in effect really and fully eſtabliſhed in the province of Quebec. By confirming not only the laity in a free exerciſe of their religion, but the Romiſh clergy in the enjoyment of all their former tythes and eccleſiaſtical rights, dues, &c. and the Biſhop (the Pope's repreſentative) in the exerciſe of all his ſpiritual powers and functions, and in the diſpoſal of 180 eccleſiaſtical benefices; and alſo by diſpenſing with the oath of ſupremacy, whereby every officer of government in that province, both civil and military, even the Governor himſelf, may be of the Romiſh religion. And here his Lordſhip particularly referred to the act of the 1ſt of Queen Elizabeth, which for ever excludes the Pope from all juriſdiction within the Kingdom of England, and the dominions thereunto belonging, or which may, at any future time, be acquired; and preſcribes an oath of ſupremacy to be taken through this kingdom and all its dominions. This act his Lordſhip repreſented as the great ſupport and barrier of the proteſtant religion; and as being in its nature as ſacred and fundamental as the act of ſettlement, or even as Magna Charta itſelf; and yet, ſaid his Lordſhip, this has been unneceſſarily and wantonly violated by the Quebec act, whereby the oath which it preſcribes is wholly diſpenſed with in that province. His Lordſhip obſerved that the capitulation with Sir Jeffery Amherſt, promiſed the people of Canada only a toleration in the exerciſe of their religion, and that by the definitive treaty of peace, they were only to be allowed "to "profeſs the worſhip of their religion, according to the "rites of the Romiſh church, *as far as the laws of Great-* "*Britain permit:*" that the utmoſt which the inhabitants of Canada had expected in conſequence of this was, a religious toleration, ſuch as is allowed to proteſtant diſſenters in England, whoſe clergy not only receive no tythes, but are expoſed to a train of penalties from which they have in vain ſolicited relief. And that the popiſh clergy of Quebec were ſo far from expecting any grant of tythes, that they had not even aſked for them in the courſe of more than ten years, which had ſince elapſed. That they were unexpected, unreaſonable bounties, "*quod* "*nemo Divum promittere auderet;*" his Lordſhip further obſerved, that by thus cloathing the popiſh clergy with wealth and power, and the rites of the Romiſh religion, with that alluring ſplendor, magnificence and pomp, which are its chief ſupports, an impolitic inſuperable bar was placed againſt the converſion of the people of Canada, from their preſent attachment to the proteſtant religion, and their deſire of returning again to the dominion of France.

Under the third and laſt head, his Lordſhip took a liberal and extenſive review of the hiſtory and conſtitution of England, as well as of the royal prerogative, in reſpect to new dominions and conquered countries; he animadverted to the doctrine ſaid to have been delivered by Lord Mansfield, in the cauſe reſpecting the duty of 4½ per cent. levied by the crown in Grenada, and he clearly proved, that in all acceſſions of territory to the crown, the King is conſtitutionally entruſted, and required to extend to his new ſubjects the laws of England, and the benefit of a conſtitution ſimilar to that of our own country—that he can give no leſs than thoſe rights and privileges which by the common law, as well as by the act of ſettlement, are declared to be "the birthright of every Britiſh ſubject"—that accordingly this had been invariably done in every acquiſition of territory and dominion, particularly in the caſe of Ireland, of the counties Palatine (Cheſter and Durham) of Wales, of Berwick upon Tweed, of Calais, of Jamaica, of New-York, of St. Chriſtophers, of Grenada, &c.—that the ſame was alſo promiſed to be done in the province of Quebec—and that by the proclamation of 1763, the faith of the Crown was ſolemnly plighted to the ſettlers in that and the other new colonies, that their reſpective Governors "ſhall ſummon and call "general aſſemblies within the ſaid governments reſpec- "tively, in ſuch manner and form as is uſed and directed "in thoſe colonies and provinces in America, which are "under our immediate government;" and (continues the proclamation) "we have alſo given power to the ſaid governors, with the conſent of our ſaid councils, and the repreſentatives of the people, ſo to be ſummoned as aforeſaid, to make, conſtitute and ordain laws, ſtatutes and ordinances, for the public peace, welfare and good government of our ſaid colonies, and the people and inhabitants thereof, as near as may be agreeable to the laws of England, &c. and in the mean time, and until ſuch aſſemblies can be called as aforeſaid, all perſons inhabiting in, or reſorting to our ſaid colonies, may confide in our royal protection, for the enjoyment of the benefit of the laws of our realm of England," for which purpoſe courts of juſtice were to be erected, &c. all which Lord Camden obſerved, had been done and fulfilled in every other province, excepting that of Quebec, to which many ſettlers had been allured by this proclamation, who by a moſt diſgraceful violation of the royal faith, were ſince, with the reſt of that province, ſubjected to the civil laws of France, and to the deſpotiſm of a governor and a dependant council, inſtead of being allowed an aſſembly, and laws made "by the repreſentatives of the people," as they were ſolemnly promiſed. His Lordſhip alſo repreſented, that the tyrannical government thus eſtabliſhed, is conſidered as the moſt oppreſſive act of injuſtice by all the Proteſtant, and even by all the Popiſh inhabitants of Quebec, except the Romiſh clergy and French nobleſſe, who are willing to ſubmit to a deſpotic government, for the ſake of tyranniſing over the peaſantry of Canada; he likewiſe obſerved, that the ſlavery impoſed by the act in queſtion is ſo repugnant to the ſucceſs of commerce, and abhorrent to the feelings of native Britiſh ſubjects, that if it be not ſoon repealed, both the former and latter will abandon that province.

His Lordſhip having by theſe, and many other facts and arguments, proved the impolicy, injuſtice, tyranny and iniquity of the act in queſtion, declared, "That it deſerved to be reprobated by the unanimous voice of Parliament, and that it would neceſſarily receive the cenſure of their Lordſhips, if there remained the ſmalleſt regard for liberty and the conſtitution in one part of the Houſe (meaning the Lords Temporal) or for the Proteſtant religion in the other" (meaning the Biſhops.)

This may ſerve as a faint ſketch of his Lordſhip's ſpeech, which laſted an hour and an half. It was concluded with offering to the Houſe the following bill:

The bill brought into the Houſe of Lords, on Wedneſday, May 17, *by Lord Camden, for the repeal of the Quebec Act.*

"A bill to repeal an act made in the laſt ſeſſion of the laſt Parliament, intituled, an act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebec, in North-America."

"Whereas an act was paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the laſt Parliament, intituled, an Act for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebec, in North-America.

"And whereas the ſaid Act, contrary to the example of all former times, and to the faith of his Majeſty's proclamation iſſued in the year 1763, has eſtabliſhed an arbitrary government in the ſaid province.

"And whereas the ſaid act, by permitting both the clergy and laity there to hold offices and benefices, without taking the oath of ſupremacy, and by granting to the Popiſh clergy in the ſaid province, the enjoyment of their accuſtomed dues and rights, has entirely ſtopped the growth and propagation of the proteſtant religion, and in the room thereof has eſtabliſhed the religion of the Church of Rome in the ſaid province for ever.

"And whereas the ſaid act, by enlarging the boundaries of the ſaid province, and making the legiſlature thereof co-extenſive with the ſame, may put the Indian trade, among other things, under the ſole management of that legiſlature, as in truth appears to be already done, by the inſtructions lately given to Governor Carleton, by which that trade, which had before been freely carried on by all his Majeſty's ſubjects in North-America without reſtriction, is now to be confined to ſuch regulations as the ſaid legiſlature may think fit to impoſe upon it, and thereby the rights of his Majeſty's other colonies unwarrantably abridged and invaded; and by a like extenſion of the ſaid legiſlature, the ſaid other colonies may come to be excluded from having any intercourſe or correſpondence whatſoever with the Indian nations in that vaſt continent, without the leave or permiſſion of the ſaid legiſlature, which would naturally give riſe to unnatural diviſions and endleſs controverſies, between his Majeſty's ſubjects of the old colonies and the inhabitants of the new province of Quebec.

May it, therefore, pleaſe your moſt excellent Majeſty, "That it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and the Commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, that from and after the firſt day of May, 1776, the abovementioned act, and the ſeveral matters and things therein contained, ſhall be, and is, and are, hereby repealed and made void to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever."

This bill being read, Lord Camden acquainted the houſe, that he delayed the propoſed repeal until the firſt of May next, to the end that time might be obtained in the interval to provide a better plan of Government for the province of Quebec.

May 26. This day the Houſe of Lords was prodigiouſly crowded, expecting that the Queen would have been preſent. A little before two o' clock the Lord Chancellor came, and the Houſe went to prayers.

About two o'clock his Majeſty was ſeated on the throne, and having ſent a meſſage by Sir Francis Molyneux, Knight, Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, to the Houſe of Commons, deſiring their attendance, the Speaker, with the Houſe, came up, and, previous to the royal aſſent being given to any of the bills, the Speaker delivered himſelf to the following purport:

"SIR,

"Your faithful Commons preſent to you three money bills: the firſt for raiſing money by loans or exchequer bills for the ſervice of the year 1775; the ſecond for eſtabliſhing a lottery, and for paying off 1,000,000l. three per cent annuities, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned; and the other for appropriating the ſurpluſſes of the ſinking fund for the ſervice of the current year. Theſe are all neceſſary grants, but they are yet very heavy, and are what nothing but the particular exigencies of the times could juſtify in a time of profound peace. The unhappy differences in America have been the chief cauſe of this expence; and I truſt, that when the people of America ſee, in a proper light, the conduct of this country, they will learn to pay proper obedience to the laws; if, on the contrary, they ſhould perſiſt in their reſolutions, and that if the *ſword muſt be drawn*, your faithful Commons will do every thing in their power to maintain and ſupport the ſupremacy of *this* legiſlature. A great part of the ſeſſion has been taken up in determining complaints reſpecting controverted elections. I cannot but admire the wiſdom of the laſt Parliament in enacting that law; neither can I withhold the praiſe juſtly due to the Committees, who have acted ſo much to the ſatisfaction of the public, and ſo fully in diſcharge of their own conſciences. On the whole, Sir, I make no doubt but you will faithfully apply the money thus granted to the purpoſes for which it was appropriated."

His Majeſty gave the royal aſſent to eight public, and nine private bills, among which were the following:

The Bill for redeeming 1,000,000 of the capital ſtock of the three per cent. annuities in the manner and terms therein mentioned; and for eſtabliſhing a lottery.

The Bill for granting to his Majeſty a certain ſum out of the ſinking fund, and for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the ſervice of the preſent year.

The Bill to explain and amend an act to eſtabliſh a fund for defraying the adminiſtration of juſtice, and ſupport of the civil government of Quebec.

The Bill for the encouragement of the fiſheries carried on from Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh dominions in Europe.

The Bill for giving a public reward to ſuch perſon or perſons, as ſhall diſcover a northern paſſage from Europe to the weſt and ſouthern ocean of America.

The Bill to amend an act to enable the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, to iſſue his warrants to make out new writs for the choice of members to ſerve in Parliament, in the room of ſuch members as ſhall die during the receſs.

The Bill for ſettling Buckingham-houſe on the Queen, in lieu of Somerſet-houſe.

The Bill to enlarge the term of letters patent granted to William Clockworthy, for the ſole uſe of a diſcovery of certain materials for the making of Porcelain. Alſo to ſeveral private Bills.

After which his Majeſty made the following moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, viz.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I CANNOT, in juſtice to you, forbear to expreſs my entire ſatisfaction in your conduct during the courſe of this important ſeſſion.

You have maintained, with a firm and ſteady reſolution, the rights of my crown, and the authority of Parliament, which I ſhall ever conſider as inſeparable. You have protected and promoted the commercial intereſts of my kingdoms; and you have, at the ſame time, given convincing proofs of your readineſs (as far as the conſtitution will allow you) to gratify the wiſhes, and remove the apprehenſions of my ſubjects in America; and I am perſuaded that the moſt ſalutary effects muſt, in the end, reſult from meaſures formed and conducted on ſuch principles.

The late mark of your affectionate attachment to me, and to the Queen, and the zeal and unanimity which accompanied it, demand my particular thanks.

I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that as well from the general diſpoſitions of other powers, as from the ſolemn aſſurances which I have received, I have great reaſon to expect the continuance of peace: Nothing, on my part, conſiſtent with the maintenance of the honour and intereſt of my kingdoms, ſhall be wanting to ſecure the public tranquility.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

It gives me much concern, that the unhappy diſturbances in ſome of my Colonies have obliged me to propoſe to you an augmentation of my army, and have prevented me from compleating the intended reduction of the eſtabliſhment of my naval forces. I cannot ſufficiently thank you for the chearfulneſs and public ſpirit with which you have granted the ſupplies for the ſeveral ſervices of the current year.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have nothing to deſire of you, but to uſe your beſt endeavours to preſerve and to cultivate, in your ſeveral counties, the ſame regard for public order, and the ſame diſcernment of their true intereſts, which have in theſe times diſtinguiſhed the character of my faithful and beloved people; and the continuance of which cannot fail to render them happy at home, and reſpected abroad.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's command, ſaid,

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is his Majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thurſday, the twenty-ſeventh day of July next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thurſday the twenty-ſeventh day of July next."

The following is his Majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer to the addreſs of condolance of the Houſe of Commons, on the death of the Queen of Denmark:

"That he returns his thanks to that Houſe, for the concern they have expreſſed for the great loſs which has happened in his family, by the death of his ſiſter the Queen of Denmark."

NEWPORT, *July* 10.

Laſt Monday the two men of war on this ſtation ſailed to convoy two ſloops bound to Boſton; one of which ſloops, Captain Dennis, was loaded with flour, &c. from Philadelphia, the other a whaling ſloop, which arrived here a few days before, her oil having been taken out, and we hear a load of rum, ſugar and molaſſes, taken out of a number of ſmall craft going up the river, was put in. The men of war accompanied the ſloops as far as they thought proper, and returned into this harbour on Tueſday night.

Wedneſday morning the King-fiſher ſloop of war, Captain Montague, was towed into this harbour, and immediately after coming to anchor, ſhe was thrown upon a very rank careen, by which it was ſuppoſed ſhe had met with ſome misfortune the night before, as ſhe was ſeen up the ſound, and many cannon were heard in the night;

and we are assured a certain Doctor in this town went on board said ship several times from her arrival till Friday, to take care of some wounded men.

Friday in the afternoon the Rose, Swan and King-Fisher, went round the North end of Connecticut, that night anchored near Dutch-Island, and next morning went without the Light-House—The King-Fisher, it is supposed, is gone to Boston; the other two returned into this harbour in the afternoon.

By a gentleman who left the American camp Saturday 5 o'clock, P. M. we learn, that the Provincials set fire to the enemy's guard-house, on Boston-Neck, the night before, which was soon destroyed; that a few nights past four of the enemies horse deserted from Charlestown, and two centinels from the Neck; and that a messenger had been sent out from General Gage, but on what business we cannot say.

General Gage, we hear, has begun to dispense the blessings of martial law, in committing to goal a number of respectable inhabitants of the town of Boston, who refused to perform the drudgery of common day labourers, by working on the fortifications, and on board the ships of war.

NEW-LONDON, *July* 7.

The General Assembly of this colony met at Hartford on Saturday last, and have ordered two more Regiments to be raised in the Colony, to consist of 700 Men each, exclusive of Officers.

We hear the following Gentlemen are appointed Field Officers of the above Regiments, viz.

Jedidiah Huntington, of Norwich, Colonel.
John Douglass, of Plainfield, Lieut. Colonel.
Jonathan Lattimer, jun. of New-London, Major.
Charles Webb, of Stanford, Colonel.
Stephen Hall, of Wallingford, Lieut. Colonel.
Joel Clark, of Farmington, Major.

NEW-YORK, July 13.

The following is the most accurate list of the killed and wounded officers that hitherto has been collected.

Killed. Lieut. John Bruere, of the 14th regiment. Col. Abercrombie, of 22d. Lieut. Bard, of 35th. Capt. Dutton, of 38th. Lieut. Gould, and Lieut. Hillard, of 47th. Major Williams, Capt. Addison, Capt. Davidson, and Capt. Smith, of 52d. Lieut. Dalrymple, of 63d. Capt. Hudson, and Lieut. Hale, of 65th. Capt. George Sherwin, Aid de Camp to General Howe, of 67th.

Marines Killed. Major Pitcairn, Capt. Johnson, Lieut. Gardener, Capt. Campbell, Lieut. Finnie, and Lieut. Shee.

Wounded. Capt. Balfour, Capt. West, Lieut. Barrow, and Lieut. Browne, of the 4th regiment, Major Mitchell, Capt. Harris, Capt. Jackson, Capt. Downs, Capt. Baker, Lieut. M'Lintock, and Ensign Balaguier, of 5th. Capt. Fitzgerald, Capt. Parsons, Lieut. Kelly, Lieut. Hamilton, and Lieut. Verner, of 10th. Capt. Otter Baver, and Capt. Richardson, of 18th. Capt. Blakeney, Lieut. Beckwith, and Lieut. Lenthall, of 23d. Lieut. Col. Campbell, Capt. Lynn, and Capt. Drew, of 35th. Lieut. Christie, and Lieut. Myer, of 38th. Major Spendlove, Lieut. Robertson, and ——— Dalrymple, of 43d. Major Smelt, Capt. England, Capt. Craig, Capt. Alcock, Lieut. Poole England, and Ensign England, of 47th. Lieut. Crawford, and Lieut. Thompson, of 52d. Lieut. Haynes, of 59th. Capt. Stopford, and Capt. Follett, of 63d. Major Butler, Capt. Sinclair, Lieut. Paxton, and Lieut. Smith, of 65th.

Royal Artillery. Capt. Huddleston, Capt. Le Moine, Capt. Vans, and Lieut. Shuttleworth.

Of the Engineers. Mr. Page, and ——— Jordan.

Marines. Capt. Chudleigh, Capt. Averne, Capt. Branson, and Lieut. Ragg.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *New-York, July* 11, 1775.

Resolved,

THAT it be recommended to the inhabitants of this city and county to take the paper bills of credit of the colony of Connecticut in all payments, and to give them the same degree of circulation and credit as is now given to the bills of credit of the neighbouring colonies.

By order of the Committee,
HENRY REMSEN, D. Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.

To our FRIENDS *and* BRETHREN *of the several* MEETINGS *in* PENNSYLVANIA *and* NEW-JERSEY;

DEAR FRIENDS,

THE afflictions and distresses attending the inhabitants of the Massachusetts, and other parts of New-England, have often engaged our pity and commiseration, with a desire to be instrumental for their relief, as favourable opportunities should offer: And having received more particular information, since the yearly meeting held last month at Rhode-Island, than we before had of the situation of our brethren, and others, in those parts; since which, the desolations of war have greatly increased. We are incited by a spirit of sympathy and christian tenderness, to recommend to your serious and benevolent consideration, the sorrowful calamities now prevailing among those people; earnestly desiring that we may encourage each other freely to contribute to the relief of the necessitous of every religious denomination; to promote which, we have agreed upon, and herewith send you, printed subscription papers, requesting that some suitable, active friends, may be appointed in each of your monthly and preparative meetings, to apply for the donations of friends for this charitable purpose, and that the money subscribed may be collected, and with all convenient speed paid into the hands of JOHN REYNELL, of Philadelphia, or SAMUEL SMITH, of Burlington, Treasurers of our yearly meeting.

The yearly meeting at Rhode-Island, beforementioned, have appointed a Committee of twenty-six friends from the several quarterly-meetings in New-England, who are to meet together at least once a month, in order to assist each other in inspecting and considering the state of those who are distressed: And they appear to us the most suitable persons to receive our contributions for their relief. With this Committee we propose to keep up a correspondence, and to unite our endeavours with theirs, that the benefactions raised may be distributed in the most seasonable and effectual manner, for the benefit of those who are or may be reduced to necessitous circumstances, in this time of public calamity.

We therefore desire that friends may be liberal, according to their circumstances, and speedy in their contributions: And are your loving friends.

Signed in and on behalf of our meeting for sufferings, held in Philadelphia, *for* Pennsylvania *and* New-Jersey, *the 6th day of the 7th month,* 1775.

JOHN PEMBERTON, *Clerk.*

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, South-Carolina, June 29, 1775.

"Our place has rather the appearance of a garrison town than a mart for trade; one company keeps guard all day, and two every night; in our situation we cannot be too watchful, and may require much strength, for our Negroes have all high notions of their liberty, and we lately learnt by intercepted letters and otherways, that there have been endeavours to set the Indians on us. Mr. Stewart, the superintendant of Indian affairs, is accused of being the person who has forwarded this wicked design, and he is fled for safety.

"The Tories in Georgia are now no more, the province is almost universally on the right side, and are about to choose Delegates to send to the Congress."

We have certain Intelligence from New-Castle County, that the several Regiments of Militia of that County are to be reviewed at the following Times and Places, to wit. The First, or Col. M'Kinly's Regiment, on Monday, the 31st Day of this inst. July, in the Borough of Wilmington: The Second, or Col. Couch's Regiment, on Wednesday, the 2d Day of August next, near Christiana-Bridge: And the Third, or Col. Cantwell's Regiment, on Friday, the 4th Day of the same Month, near Apoquinimink-Bridge; and that they are to meet so as to be drawn up in their several Battalions at Ten o'Clock.

On Wednesday last was married JAMES PEMBERTON, Esq; to Mrs. PHOEBE MORTON, both of this city.

Philadelphia, July 17, 1775.

THE Committee of Safety do hereby recommend to the good Women of this City and Province, that they voluntarily supply the Surgeons or Doctors, who have usually attended their respective Families, with as much scraped Lint and old Linen for Bandages as they can conveniently furnish, that the same may be ready for the Service of those that shall happen to be wounded in the Defence of their Country.

Signed, by Order of the Committee,
WILLIAM GOVETT, Clerk C. S.

At a meeting of the Officers of the military association for the city and liberties of Philadelphia, held at Carpenter's-hall, July 12, 1775.

RESOLVED, That this Body invite the Committees of the city and liberties and county of Philadelphia, and the Officers of the several Battallions in the said county, to meet together with this Body at the College-hall in this city, on next Saturday week, the 22d inst. at 9 o'clock in the morning, to take under consideration the late Resolves of the Honorable House of Assembly of this province, relative to the appointment of Minute Men: And that the Secretary be directed to publish this Resolve in the English and German News-Papers.

Published by Order,
RICHARD PETERS, Secretary.

Philadelphia, July 14.

WHEREAS I have, some time since, frequently made use of rash and imprudent expressions with respect to the conduct of my worthy Fellow Citizens, who are now engaged in a noble and patriotic struggle against the arbitrary measures of the British ministry, which conduct has justly raised their resentments against me. I now confess that I have acted extremely wrong in so doing, for which I am exceedingly sorry, and humbly ask pardon and forgiveness of the Public; and I do solemnly promise that, for the future, I will conduct myself in such a manner, as to avoid giving any offence: And at the same time, in justice to myself, must declare, that I am not unfriendly to the present Measures pursued by the Friends to American Liberty, but do heartily approve of them, and as far as is in my power will endeavour to promote them.

AMOS WICKERSHAM.

Philadelphia, July 17, 1775.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I have spoken disrespectfully of the General Congress, as well as of those Military Gentlemen who have associated for the defence of the liberties of America, I now take this opportunity of declaring, that my conduct proceeded from the most contracted notions of the British constitution, and of the right of human nature. I am sorry for my guilt, and am ashamed of my folly. I now believe all Assemblies to be legal and constitutional, which are formed by the united suffrages of a free people; and am convinced that no soldiers are so respectable, as those citizens who take up arms in defence of liberty. I believe that Kings are no longer to be feared or obeyed, than while they execute just laws; and that a corrupted British Ministry, with a venal Parliament at their heels, are now attempting to reduce the American colonies to the lowest degree of slavery. I most sincerely wish that the counsels of the Congress may always be directed with wisdom, and that the arms of America may always be crowned with success. And I pray that every man in America, who behaves as I have formerly done, may not meet with the lenity which I have experienced, but may be obliged to expiate his crimes in a more ignominious manner.

MORDECAI LEVY.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia,* Inward Entries.

Schooner Sally, J. Swithwick, Brig Jamaica Packet, R. Stansbury, from Jamaica. Brig Kitty, J. M'Petrick, Sloop George, W. Bourke, Hispaniola. Schooner Katy, N. Orne, Brig Union, Z. Burchmore, St. Eustatia. Brig Patty, T. Rawlins, Antigua. Sloop Francis, F. Firmingham, Bermuda. Sloop James, A. Gillies, North-Carolina. Schooner Polly, W. Newton, Sloop Cascarilla, J. Smith, N. Providence. Ship Barclay, P. Cox, Liverpool. Schooner Endeavour, J. M'Clean, Georgia. Schooner Woodbridge, J. Williamson, Piscataqua.

Outwards. Brig Polly, W. Workman, South-Carolina. Sloop Fanny, W. Raddon, St. Croix. Sloop Peggy and Betsey, D. Ferguson, New-York. Sloop Betsey, S. Jones, North-Carolina. Ship Nancy, J. Robertson, and Sloop Betsey, J. Fanner, for Lisbon. Sloop Attley, J. Young, Antigua. Schooner James, D. Livinston, St. Eustatia. Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, Virginia. Ship Peggy, D. Harrow, Teneriffe. Ship Christopher, C. Edwards, Bristol. Brig Polly, J. Rawlings, Brig Patty, T. Rawlings, Dominica. Schooner Polly, W. Newton, N. Providence.

Cleared. Schooner Mary, J. Perott, Dominica. Sloop North-Carolina Packet, J. Buck, North-Carolina. Brig Dove, W. Timmons, Surrinam. Brig Scaflower, J. Finglass, Sloop Sally, J. Alberson, New-York. Sloop Sango, J. Rider, and Brig Hamat, W. Workman, to S. Carolina. Sloop Venus, D. Newton, N. Providence. Brig Matty, C. Craig, Dublin. Sloop Ranger, J. Mitchell, Maryland. Brig Triton, N. Swazey, Ship Charming Peggy, T. Dowman, Brig Triton, J. Morse, Lisbon. Ship Rebecca, L. Albro, Brig Pluto, J. Lee, Cadiz. Ship John, J. Peter. Jamaica. Brig Hannah, J. Neill, Cork. Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, Sloop Cedar, C. Rothery, Virginia. Schooner Lady Catherine, G. Ord, St. Kitts. Ship Christophers, C. Edwards, Bristol. Sloop Otley, J. Young, Antigua. Schooner Hetty, J. Smart, Hispaniola.

THE Members of *The Society of Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen, established at Philadelphia, for the Advice and Assistance of Englishmen in Distress,* are desired to take Notice, that their Quarterly Meeting, which happens to fall on Monday next, the 24th Instant, is postponed, on Account of the present critical Situation of Affairs, until the 23d of October, being the time for the next regular Quarterly Meeting, by Order of JOSEPH STILES, President, BENJAMIN LOXLEY, Vice-President. WILLIAM THORNE, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY likely MULATTOE LAD, well acquainted with House-work and waiting on Table, is strictly honest and sober, can take Care of Horses and rides well, and also beats on the Drum, and plays on the Fife. Enquire of the PRINTERS. *July* 17, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

A STRONG healthy NEGROE BOY, 13 Years of Age, has had the Small-pox, is very active, and only sold for Want of Employ. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a SERVANT MAN, who has two Years and near 9 Months to serve, by Trade a Shoemaker, and can work well. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

Philadelphia, Seventh-Month 18, 1775.

STRAYED from the Commons of this City, the 9th Instant, a middle sized black MILCH COW, with small crooked Horns, a white Spot on her Back, between her Shoulders, a white Belly, and the Switch Part of her Tail white. Whoever takes up the said Cow, and delivers her to the Subscriber, in Front-street, between Race and Vine-streets, shall have Ten Shillings Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ JOSEPH HENZEY.

TO BE SOLD,

EIGHT Thousand ACRES of PATENTED LAND, situate in the county of Bedford; the whole quantity is divided into LOTS, containing about 300 acres each, and were, by a judicious disinterested person, on the premises, particularly described, as by the original map and certificate thereto annexed will appear. Any person inclining to purchase the whole or part of said lands, may know the terms, and see the map, by applying to MICHAEL HILLEGAS, Esq; or Mr. GEORGE MORGAN, Merchant, in Philadelphia. ¶

East-town, Chester County, July 17, 1775.

WHEREAS by an Act of Assembly, passed the 21st of March, 1772, there is a Duty of Four-pence per Gallon, laid on Spirituous Liquors, for the Support of Government. These are therefore to desire all Retailers, and others, within said County, that are in Debt for said Duty, to be particular in the Payment thereof, by next August Court at farthest. Attendance will be given to receive the same, at the house of William Kerlin, in Chester, the three first Days of said Court, by ¶ THOMAS TUCKER, Collector.

WAS LOST, on Saturday, the 15th of July inst. A SILVER WATCH, with a Silver Dial-plate, between Philadelphia and the Upper Ferry, Maker's Name *Ringland,* No. 198. Any Person delivering the Watch to the PRINTERS hereof, will receive *Twenty Shillings* Reward, and no Questions asked. ¶

TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS Reward.

WHEREAS on or about the 20th of June last past, a certain *Nathan Hoyt* was entrusted by John Canfield, Esq; of Sharon, in Connecticut, with a considerable sum in Half Johannes's, and other money, to be delivered to the subscriber, in New-York. Said *Hoyt* has been captain of a sloop from Red Hook, in Dutchess county, to New-York, for some months, and having converted some part of his cargoe into cash, which he took with him, he set out from New-York on Monday, the 26th of June, in the South-Amboy Stage-boat, and was seen in Philadelphia on the Wednesday following. *Hoyt* is about 6 feet high, rather slim built, reddish curled hair, his teeth rather forward in his mouth, speaks thick and grum, has a grum look, walks upright; took with him a light Wilton suit of clothes, with other clothes unknown, a whitish beaver hat, and a cane with a sword fixed therein. Whoever secures said *Nathan Hoyt* in any of his Majesty's goals on this continent, shall be entitled to *Seven per cent.* on the sum recovered, and the above reward of *Twenty-five Pounds* when convicted, by applying to Mr. *Francis Casper Hasenclever,* Merchant, in Philadelphia, Messieurs *Nicholsons* and *Kennedy,* Merchants, in Baltimore, *John Lawrence,* and *Company,* Merchants, in Virginia, Mr. *Alexander Gillon,* Merchant, Charles-Town, South-Carolina, or the subscriber, in New-York. NICHOLAS HOFFMAN.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away last night, a Negroe lad, named FRANK, about 17 or 18 years of age, about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, has a scar near his mouth, which makes him speak unintelligibly; had on, and took with him, a dark coloured bearskin coat, a green nap vest, a half-worn fashionable beaver hat, one pair of new ozenbrigs trowsers, one pair of dark striped ditto, two check shirts, two or three pair of worsted stockings, one pair of half-worn strong shoes, one pair new pumps, with washed silver buckles in them. Whoever secures the said Negroe, so that the subscriber may have him again, will be entitled to the above reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges, from the subscriber, at Mr. SHARP DELANY's, Druggist.

July 18, 1775. § THOMAS ROWAN.

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the second day of this instant July, from his master, living in Amwell township, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, a Negroe man, named Tom, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, this country born, a likely featured, well made fellow; it is thought that he has a forged pass; had on, when he went away, a lightish coloured saggathy coat and breeches, a red and white striped silken jacket, a white linen shirt, worsted stockings, good shoes, brass buckles, a new castor hat, a new pair of trowsers, tow and linen shirt, and an old claret coloured jacket, patched with brown broadcloth. Whoever takes up the said slave, and secures him in any of His Majesty's goals in America, or delivers him to his said master, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ *JACOB HOLCOMB.*

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, from the subscriber, about the 3d instant July, 1775, a servant man, born in Old-England, named William Boom, *he is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a scar on his forehead, and likewise one under each jaw, dark brown hair, a fair complexion, and round shouldered; had on an old castor hat, coloured with the lime, a red cloth vest, with sleeves, white shirt and trowsers, good shoes and silver plated buckles; it is likely he will change his name and clothes. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him, so that his master gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by*

¶ *THOMAS TYSON,*
Living in Abington Township, Philadelphia County.

Leacock township, Lancaster county, July 13, 1775.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in the township and county aforesaid, this day, an Irish servant lad, named Gilbert Hamell, *about 5 feet 5 inches high, about 30 years of age, he is of a dark complexion, black hair, looks impudent when spoken to, and snuffles through his nose, he can talk the Highland tongue as well as the English; had on, when he went away, a short blue coat, a pair of new shoes, coarse shirt and trowsers; he is very much given to drink, fighting and swearing. He is supposed to be gone to Philadelphia, as he has some acquaintance there. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, in any of his Majesty's goals, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by*

¶ *THOMAS WOODS.*

CAMBRIDGE, July 6.

Last Sabbath came to Town from Philadelphia, his Excellency George Washington, Esq; appointed by the Continental Congress, General and Commander in Chief of the American Forces, and was received with every Testimony of Respect due to a Gentleman of his real Worth and elevated Dignity. His Excellency was accompanied by the Hon. Charles Lee, Esq; and a Number of other Gentlemen.

The Continental Congress have also appointed the Hon. Artemas Ward, Charles Lee, Philip Schuyler, and Israel Putnam, Esquires, Major-Generals, and Horatio Gates, Esq; Adjutant-General of the American Army.

The following Addresses have been presented to his Excellency General Washington, and the Hon. Major-General Lee.

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Esq; General and Commander in Chief of the Continental Army.*

May it please your Excellency.

THE Congress of the Massachusetts Colony, impressed with every Sentiment of Gratitude and Respect, beg leave to congratulate you on your safe arrival; and to wish you all imaginable Happiness and Success, in the Execution of the important Duties of your elevated Station. While we applaud that Attention to the public Good, manifested in your Appointment, we equally admire that disinterested Virtue, and distinguished Patriotism, which alone could call you from those Enjoyments of domestic Life, which a sublime and manly Taste, joined with a most affluent Fortune, can afford, to hazard your Life, and to endure the Fatigues of War, in the Defence of the Rights of Mankind, and the Good of your Country.

The laudable Zeal for the common Cause of America, and Compassion for the Distresses of this Colony, exhibited by the great Dispatch made in your Journey hither, fully justify the universal Satisfaction we have, with Pleasure, observed on this Occasion; and are promising Presages that the great Expectations formed from your personal Character, and military Abilities, are well founded.

We wish you may have found such Regularity and Discipline already established in the Army, as may be agreeable to your Expectation. The Hurry with which it was necessarily collected, and the many Disadvantages, arising from a Suspension of Government, under which we have raised, and endeavoured to regulate the Forces of this Colony, have rendered it a Work of Time. And though in great Measure effected, the Completion of so difficult, and at the same Time so necessary a Task is reserved to your Excellency; and we doubt not will be properly considered and attended to.

We would not presume to prescribe to your Excellency, but supposing you would choose to be informed of the general Character of the Soldiers who compose this Army, beg Leave to represent, that the greatest Part of them have not before seen Service. And although naturally brave, and of good Understanding, yet for Want of Experience in military Life, have but little Knowledge of divers Things most essential to the Preservation of Health, and even of Life. The Youth in the Army are not possessed of the absolute Necessity of Cleanliness in their Dress and Lodging, continual Exercise, and strict Temperance, to preserve them from Diseases frequently prevailing in Camps; especially among those, who, from their Childhood, have been used to a laborious Life.

We beg Leave to assure you, that this Congress will, at *all Times*, be ready to attend to such Requisitions as you may have Occasion to make to us; and to contribute all the Aid in our Power to the Cause of America, and your Happiness and Ease, in the Discharge of the Duties of your exalted Office.

We most fervently implore Almighty GOD, that the Blessings of Divine Providence may rest on you: That your Head may be covered in the Day of Battle: That every necessary Assistance may be afforded; and that you may be long continued in Life and Health, a Blessing to Mankind.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR kind Congratulations on my Appointment, and Arrival, demand my warmest Acknowledgments, and will ever be retained in grateful Remembrance.

In exchanging the Enjoyments of domestic Life for the Duties of my present honourable, but arduous Station, I only emulate the Virtue and public Spirit of the whole Province of Massachusetts-Bay, which, with a Firmness and Patriotism without Example in modern History, has sacrificed all the Comforts of social and political Life, in Support of the Rights of Mankind, and the Welfare of our common Country. My highest Ambition is to be the happy Instrument of vindicating those Rights, and to see this devoted Province again restored to Peace, Liberty and Safety.

The short Space of Time which has elapsed since my Arrival does not permit me to decide upon the State of the Army. The Course of human Affairs forbids an Expectation, that Troops formed under such Circumstances should at once possess the Order, Regularity and Discipline of Veterans—Whatever Deficiencies there may be, will, I doubt not, soon be made up by the Activity and Zeal of the Officers, and the Docility and Obedience of the Men. These Qualities, united with their native Bravery and Spirit, will afford a happy Presage of Success, and put a final Period to those Distresses which now overwhelm this once happy Country.

I most sincerely thank you, Gentlemen, for your Declarations of Readiness at all Times to assist me in the Discharge of the Duties of my Station; they are so complicated and extended, that I shall need the Assistance of every good Man, and Lover of his Country; I therefore repose the utmost Confidence in your Aids. In Return for your affectionate Wishes to myself, permit me to say, that I earnestly implore that Divine Being, in whose Hands are all human Events, to make you and your Constituents as distinguished in private and public Happiness, as you have been by ministerial Oppression, by private and public Distress.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To the Honourable CHARLES LEE, *Esq; Major-General of the Continental Army.*

SIR,

THE Congress of the Massachusetts Colony, possessed of the fullest Evidence of your Attachment to the Rights of Mankind, and Regard to the Distresses which America in general, and this Colony in particular, are involved in, by the impolitic, wicked and tyrannic System, adopted by Administration, and pursued with relentless and savage Fury, do, with Pleasure, embrace this Opportunity to express the great Satisfaction and Gratitude they feel on your Appointment as a Major-General in the American Army.

We sincerely congratulate you on your safe Arrival here, and wish you all possible Happiness and Success in the Execution of so important a Trust. We admire and respect the Character of a Man who, disregarding the Allurements of Profit and Distinction his Merit might procure, engages in the Cause of Mankind, in Defence of the Injured, and Relief of the Oppressed. From your Character, from your great Abilities and military Experience, united with those of the Commander in Chief, under the Smiles of Providence, we flatter ourselves with the Prospect of Discipline and Order, Success and Victory.

Be assured, Sir, that it will give us great Pleasure to be able to contribute to your Happiness. May the Favours and Blessings of Heaven attend you. May divine Providence guard and protect you, conduct you in the Paths of Honour and Virtue, grant you the Reward of the Brave and Virtuous, the Applauses of Mankind, and the Approbation of your own Conscience, and eternal Happiness hereafter.

HIS HONOUR'S ANSWER.

To the Gentlemen of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts.

Gentlemen,

NOTHING can be so flattering to me as the good Opinion and Approbation of the Delegates of a free and uncorrupt People. I was educated in the highest Reverence for the Rights of Mankind, and have acquired by a long Acquaintance a most particular Regard for the People of America. You may depend therefore, Gentlemen, on my Zeal and Integrity.——I can promise you nothing from my Abilities. God Almighty grant us Success equal to the Righteousness of the Cause. I thank you, Gentlemen, for an Address which does me so much Honour, and shall labour to deserve it.

None of the Men who have been raised by this and several other Colonies, are in future to be distinguished as the Troops of any particular Colony, but as the Forces of "THE UNITED COLONIES OF NORTH-AMERICA," into whose joint Service they have been taken by the Continental Congress, and are to be paid and supported accordingly.

We hear from Exeter, New Hampshire, that a Committee from the Congress sitting there waited on G. J. Esq; Province Treasurer, for what Money he had by him belonging to the Province, and received from him 1500*l.* which was safely conveyed to Exeter.

The Enemy, early in the Morning of last Sabbath, in Return for some Cannon Shot they received from one of our Fortresses the Afternoon before, began, and continued for several Hours, a heavy Fire upon the Town of Roxbury, both from their Cannon and Mortars. They set one House on Fire, which was consumed; but did little other Damage.

The following is thought to contain a true Account of the Loss of the Enemy, including those who died of their Wounds; taken June 29, 1775.

Return of the Killed at Charlestown the 17th June, taken from an orderly Serjeant in Boston.

Commission Officers - - -	92
Serjeants - - - -	102
Corporals - - - -	100
Rank and File - - -	753
Total of killed - -	1047
Wounded - - -	445
Total of killed and wounded - -	1492

Wilmington, New-Castle County, July 11, 1775.

RUN away, last evening, from the subscriber, an English servant man, named *John Alderton*, a Barber by trade, about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet high, broad face, middling long chin, thick set, round shouldered, brown short hair, loves strong liquor, very talkative when drunk, pretends to play on the fife or beat a drum, shaves and dresses hair well, and is very cunning; he arrived at Annapolis in September last, and lived some time near that place; had on, when he went away, a jacket of such stuff as the Negroes generally wear in Maryland, an old wool hat, tow shirt, drilling or Russia sheeting drawers, white thread ribbed stockings, new strong shoes, with black buckles, and a cloth under-jacket; he is remarkable for size and appearance, and it is believed that he will endeavour to pass for a free man, and offer himself to some of the militia companies for a fifer or drummer. Any person apprehending the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have a reward of SIX DOLLARS, if out of this county, and if within this county Five Shillings over and above what the law allows, paid by WILLIAM BROBSON, Barber. ¶

Philadelphia, Seventh-Month 14, 1775.

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM APPELLEY, a native of Old-England, about ten years ago, resided in this city; if he is still living, and will apply to the subscriber, he may be informed of something to his advantage; or if any person can give information of his place of abode, if still living, or if dead, the information will be acknowledged as a particular favour. DANIEL OFFLEY. ¶

Philadelphia, July 13, 1775.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RUN *away from the subscribers, on the* 18*th of June* 1775, *an Irish indented servant man, his name is* MATTHEW COLEMAN, *was bred a Gentleman's servant, and hath belonged to the light horse in Ireland, by which he understands the military exercise, and will probably attempt to be employed in teaching some of the militia companies; had on, when he went away, a blue cloth coatee, jacket and breeches; he also took with him a blue cloth coat and jacket, buckskin breeches, a new ruffled shirt, a silver band, with a silver button and frog loop, for a hat, a London brown coloured long cloth coat and jacket, which he will probably get made into a militia uniform; he is about* 5 *feet* 6 *or* 7 *inches high, much pitted with the small-pox, and flushes in the face when he drinks strong liquors; he has lately been employed in copper-plate printing. Whoever apprehends said runaway, that his masters may have him again, shall receive the above reward; or if any militia company have employed him, and choose to purchase his indentures, on writing their terms to his masters, they shall be immediately treated with.*

JOHN NORMAN, THOMAS GOODWIN.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Providence township, Philadelphia county, in the night between the 12th and 13th of this instant July, a black MARE, with a large star over her forehead, 8 years old, about 15 hands high, has a white stroke about 3 inches long across one of her thighs, is shod before, paces, trots and gallops very well, carries high in imitation of a stallion, a small head and lively eyes, some small saddle spots, crooked hoofs, and has a docked tail. Whoever takes up the said mare and thief, so that the owner may have the mare again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have *Five Pounds* for both, or *Three Pounds* for the mare alone, and reasonable charges, paid by HENRY MARSTELLER. ¶

ON Saturday, the first of this instant, the subscriber, of Germantown, sold a very old, black, hopper-hipped HORSE, with many saddle-spots, after public outcry, by Mr. RIFFIT, at the Coffee-house of Philadelphia, for 25 shillings, and the second night after he returned to his former home.---- This is therefore to request the purchaser to pay charges and to take him away. The subscriber also requests the purchaser to return the saddle and bridle he took with him, at the same time, to ride home with, otherwise he will be put to the disagreeable necessity to enquire after him, and compel him thereto.

July 15, 1775. ‖ ANTHONY STIEMER.

Gloucester, July 10, 1775.

TO BE LETT,

A HOUSE, situate in the town of Gloucester, now in the tenure of James Dundas, is very convenient for either store or shop-keeper, being well accommodated with good cellars, and has been long occupied in that way, is also very convenient for taking in pork; it would also suit a genteel family, who have an inclination to retire from the noise and bustle of the city; it is accommodated with a very good garden and several other conveniencies. Any person inclining to become a tenant, may know the terms, by applying to WILLIAM HUGG. ¶

Cumberland County, ss. July 5, 1775.

THESE are to notice the public, that JONAS SELEY obtained an obligation of me, for the sum of Fifty Pounds, and a note for Four Pounds Fifteen Shillings: These are therefore to forewarn all persons not to take an assignment on said obligation or note, for I am determined not to pay the money, as I have received no value for them.

JOHN GRAHAM. ¶

Bridge-town, Cumberland county, July 10, 1775.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the following FALSE REPORTS have been industriously propagated, with the malicious design of injuring my character with the public, viz. First, they reported that I was the author of an advertisement, endeavouring to put a stop to the people from meeting in said county to choose a committee of observation: Secondly, that I had enlisted a number of men to serve under General Gage, and now keep a secret correspondence with him, and that they intercepted a letter from me to him: And thirdly, that I had endeavoured to perswade a Negroe to kill his master, and that I would provide him with suitable instruments to carry the same into execution.----Now, in justice to my own reputation, and that the good people of this province may not be deceived by such groundless falshoods, I do declare, that these reports are malicious, and without the least foundation; and that however easy it might have been to establish a correspondence with General Gage, were I capable, any ways injurious to America, is without the least foundation; and I do call upon the author or authors of these false reports, to make good their malicious charges, or to take that shame to themselves, which such deserves.--All that I have to request of my countrymen on this or the like occasion is, that they will deal with so much candour and justice towards me, as to discredit any such scandalous reports, until the authors shall exhibit some proof in support of their charges, and this I trust no good man will think unreasonable, as he cannot but be aware, that the most innocent may be condemned, unless this great rule of justice be observed. RICHARD CAYFORD. ¶

Philadelphia, July 11, 1775.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Swanson-street, Southwark, near the Sign of St. Patrick, an indented servant woman, named *Jane Jackson*, about 23 or 24 years of age; she is about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, a stout fat woman; came from Ireland; is an artful sly body; run away in March last, and was taken up at the Yellow Springs; it is likely she will change her name to that of *Sally Hill*, as she did before; had on, when she went away, a linen cap, a new shift, a new black quilt, lined with red serge, old shoes, with yellow buckles, a blue and white striped short gown, a good check apron, and a check handkerchief. Whoever secures the said servant in any of his Majesty's goals, so that her master may have her again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by JACOB JONES.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to carry her off, at their peril. ¶

Philadelphia, June 27, 1775.

WHEREAS, agreeable to an Act of Assembly of this Province, Four-pence a Gallon Duty is laid on spirituous Liquors, for the Support of the Government of the same, the Retailers whereof, and likewise those that are indebted for the Duty on the Liquors aforesaid for their private Use, are hereby desired speedily to discharge the same.

Those whose Accounts have stood beyond the customary Time of Payment, will please to take Notice, that unless they are speedily discharged, I shall sue for the same.

¶ WILLIAM CRISPIN, Collector.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 24th day of July inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Christian Riffert, in the Northern Liberties, a certain three story brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Second-street continued into the Northern Liberties aforesaid, and between Vine and Callowhill-streets; containing in front 15 feet, and in depth 130 feet; bounded by ground now or late of Daniel Benezett, and others; late the estate of Lewis Prahl; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 25th day of July inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, that commodious and pleasantly seated INN, commonly called the Jolly Post, with the appurtenances, and tract or piece of land thereunto belonging; situate on the west side of the Bristol road, about 6 miles from Philadelphia, in the township of Oxford; containing 45 acres and 26 perches; late the estate of Joseph Thornhill; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

York-Town, June 9, 1775.

BY virtue of sundry writs to me directed, on the 21st day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold, at the house of Casper Runecker, in the town of Hanover, a certain messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in Manheim township, York county, containing 230 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Frederick Gelwix, Nicholas Fisher, and others, with a good dwelling and convenient out-houses thereon erected; the soil is exceeding rich and well watered, a large quantity of meadow made and more may be made thereon; being seized and taken in execution as the estate of George Weise.

And on the 22d of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold, at the dwelling-house of Henry Herglerote, in Heidlebergh township, York county, a certain messuage, plantation, improvement and tract of land, situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Jacob Will, Martin Miller, and others, containing 200 acres; there is a fine stream of water, on which a mill was formerly erected, but is now out of repair; the soil very rich and plenty of good meadow ground; seized in execution as the estate of said Henry Herglerote.

¶ CHARLES LUKEN, Sheriff.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 27th of May last, from the subscriber, in Third-street, Philadelphia, an English servant man, named JOHN BRAG, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, said he was brought up to the Brick-yard business; has brown curled hair, is brown faced, pitted with the small-pox, has blue eyes, is slow of speech; had on an old beaver hat, snuff-coloured coatee, yellow single plated buttons, light fustian jacket, without sleeves, yellow single plated buttons, white linen shirt, ozenbrigs trowsers, old grey yarn stockings, new shoes, with square brass buckles. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him, so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

‖ 6 w. JOSEPH PEMBERTON, Grazier.

All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

July 26, 1775. NUMB. 2431.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

From the *London Evening Poſt* of *April* 29, 1775.

To the THREE GENERALS, WITH SCOTCH ORDERS, *on their Voyage to North-America.*

SIGILLUM VERITATIS SIMPLICITAS EST.

Critical and faithful Extracts from Colonel CAVALLIER'*s* MEMOIRS *of the* WARS *of the* Cevennes, *or* Lower Languedoc, *in his own Hand-writing, and in the* French *Language.*

THE Lower Languedoc, or *Cevennes*, is bounded to the Eaſt by the river Rhoſne, and to the South by the Gulph of Lyons. Its extent is 30 French leagues from North to South, and 20 from Eaſt to Weſt. The country throughout is very woody and mountainous. Cavallier was a baker's ſon, born at a village called Ribeaute, in the very center of the ſeat of war, which began in 1701, and ended in 1704.

The perſecutions of that great tyrant, Lewis the XIVth, continuing againſt the Proteſtants with unremitted fury, from the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685, this country underwent the moſt ſhocking ſcenes of miſery; neither ſex nor age were ſpared; for unleſs they conformed, they were fined, impriſoned, put into dungeons, ſent to the galleys, tortured, hanged or racked, till at laſt being drove to the utmoſt deſpair, they reſolved to take up arms in their defence, chooſing to run all hazards, even unto death, rather than be compelled by violence to give up their liberty of conſcience, and every thing beſides that was dear to them. By ſuch reſolute conduct, they ſoon obtained at Court the name of *Rebels*, as the Americans have at this criſis from the *Scotch* to a man, from all placemen, penſioners and ſycophants, and it is feared, even from the ----- himſelf. At firſt about twenty young men, well armed, aſſociated together, with a view of reſcuing their parents and relations out of goals and dungeons, in which they ſucceeded, as well as their force permitted. In conſequence of this beginning, other young men joined them, and being in a ſhort ſpace encreaſed to one or two hundred, they thought it expedient to divide into parties, and chuſe a head, which fell to Cavallier's lot, then only 24 years old; to whoſe commands they engaged to pay the ſtricteſt obedience, and religiouſly kept to it to the very laſt.

Firſt obſervation of the Memorialiſt.

"From this fatal period every thing went to wreck; "the glory of the great Lewis began to be eclipſed, and "his laurels to wither; from his perſecutions he ſaw all "the ſcourges of God upon his kingdom, war, plague, "and famine; his ſtrong places taken, his armies deſtroyed in battle, &c."

Count Brogiio then commanded in this country, and having garriſons in ſeveral towns, as Montpellier, Beaucaire, Avignon, &c. he ſent detachments, aided by the militia, to annihilate, as he termed it, the *Rebels*; but being generally worſted, he was forced to repreſent to the Court the impoſſibility of overcoming thoſe infatuated deſperadoes. The alarm was thereupon ſoon taken, and they immediately diſpatched ſeveral regiments to his aid; but thoſe not proving ſufficient, Marſhal Montrevel, at the end of 1702, arrived at Nimes, having firſt and laſt TEN THOUSAND regulars to ſupport him, which were ſuppoſed amply ſufficient to extirpate the contemptuous banditti. The Marſhal was ſo ſure of performing this buſineſs effectually with the officers under him, that he ſeldom took the field, judging it below his dignity, and therefore ſpent moſt of his time in following the ladies.

Second obſervation of the Memorialiſt.

"After our defeat at Perpignan, our forces were ſo "broken and ſcattered, that it was very probable we "could never have rallied again; and really it would not "have been at all ſurpriſing, conſidering we were entirely undiſciplined. 'Tis true, I was abſolute in my command, but had no more experience than my ſoldiers, "wherefore we owed our ſucceſs to Divine Providence, "which ſuſtained us in our greateſt calamities, working "continual miracles in our favour; and among the reſt "it is very remarkable, that ſometimes we perceived our "enemy ſo much diſheartened, they could not reſiſt "us, though FOUR to ONE in number. This I can "ſay, it was not by our valour we overcame them, "although their troops were well diſciplined, and we "but militia without order; but there was this difference between us, we fought for the Truth and our "Liberties, they for a Tyrant, who had violated both "human and divine laws againſt his ſubjects, who were "obliged to take up arms in their defence, after a perſecution of thirty years, contrary to his ſacred oath, ſo "often reiterated and recorded in Parliament."

Notwithſtanding the hectoring Marſhal, after the defeat, had aſſured the Court they would never hear more of the *Rebels*, for he had reduced them ſo effectually, that there remained but a few, who had made their eſcape, and never durſt appear again; yet he was compelled ſoon after to write for more troops, for otherwiſe it would be impoſſible for him to compleatly execute his commiſſion.

At the end of 1703, the King's troops were TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND ſtrong, and all wintered in the midſt of us; but early in the ſpring, they were reduced to TWELVE THOUSAND, by detachments to Spain and Italy. The King, however, being informed of ſuccours from the Allies being intended for us *Rebels*, FOUR THOUSAND were ordered back from Savoy: About which time Marſhal Villars arrived in the Province to take the command. His firſt ſtep was to procure a conference with me through the Marquis La Lande, who being a man of good character, I readily accepted his invitation, wherein he told me, THE KING, BY AN EFFECT OF HIS CLEMENCY, WISHED TO PUT AN END TO A WAR BETWEEN HIS OWN SUBJECTS, WHICH COULD PRODUCE NOTHING BUT THE RUIN OF HIS KINGDOM; AND THAT IT WAS HIS OWN ENEMIES HAD STIRRED IT UP, AND FOMENTED IT; after which we parted. But this was the prelude to another with Villars himſelf, from whom I ſoon received an invitation, which I accepted, under a ſtrong guard on both ſides. Our diſcourſe was much the ſame as with La Lande, with a deal of the King's clemency. He heard my demands very attentively, but ſaid, there were ſome articles, although he was veſted with full powers to treat with me, which he could not conſent to, till he had an anſwer from the King, upon which we parted. After eight days he ſent to me again, when I found ſome material points altered; but as I had gone ſo far, it was impoſſible for me to recede, without loſing many powerful friends who had aſſiſted us, and above all having no tidings of thoſe ſuccours with which we had been ſo long and ſo often flattered, I therefore reſolved to conclude the treaty on the beſt terms I could, which Villars (in the King's name) and myſelf, ſigned at Nimes on the 17th of May 1704.

Shortly after, I was again ſent for to go to the Marſhal at Nimes, where I was informed our deſtination was changed, and that I was to go with my men to Briſſac; and preſently after we began our march to Lyons, and thence to Dijon, where I wrote to Monſieur Chamilard, the Prime Miniſter, that if I could be admitted to the King's preſence, I had ſomething to propoſe towards putting an end to the troubles in the Cevennes,

"Herein I had two views; the firſt was to know whe-"ther the King knew all that had paſſed between Villars "and me, which I much doubted; and the ſecond, to "endeavour that the terms of the treaty might be ſtrictly "adhered to, as the Marſhal had evaded many of the "moſt material articles."

Great pains were uſed at Dijon, for me to diſcover what I had to ſay to the King, but to no purpoſe; whereupon I was ſoon ſent for to Verſailles, where Chamilard told me, as he was firſt Miniſter, that opening myſelf to him would be the ſame as to the King; but I kept firm to my reſolution, which immediately procured my introduction by Monſieur Chamilard to the King in his cloſet, who heard my ſtory very patiently, and without interruption, until I implored his Majeſty to confirm the promiſes made us by the Marſhal de Villars. Here he interrupted me, and with an angry, low voice, he ſaid, "*I order you not to ſpeak one word of that treaty, on pain of incurring my indignation.*"

BY the foregoing ſhort extracts, we find a people oppreſſed, moſt inhumanly *butchered*, and drove to take up arms to defend their lives and liberties againſt an execrable Tyrant; that the country where this war was carried on near four years, is not of greater extent than the county of Suſſex; that the malcontents never exceeded TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED undiſciplined young men; that Lewis the Fourteenth employed TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND regular forces, excluſive of the militia of the country, upon this ſhocking buſineſs, with two Marſhals of France at their head, without being able to overcome them, ſuch being the providential difference between fighting in a *juſt* or an *unjuſt* cauſe. That the great Marſhal Villars, to put an end to the war, found himſelf compelled to invite Cavallier to a treaty, which they both ſigned, and which the Marſhal ſoon broke in ſeveral of the moſt material points; and that Cavallier, through his firmneſs, obtained admittance to the King, who heard him patiently, till he mentioned Villar's promiſes, when the mighty Monarch's pride was ſo wounded, that he charged him never to mention that treaty upon pain of his higheſt indignation.

When all theſe facts, true beyond contradiction, are well weighed, will Adminiſtration be ſo weak, or the officers they employ be ſo preſumptuous to imagine, with TWELVE or FIFTEEN THOUSAND men, moſt of them averſe to the cauſe they are ſent to fight for, that they ſhall conquer TWO or THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND brave men, trained to arms, all united in defence of their liberties, in an abundant country, of unbounded extent, and where our army in a few months muſt moulder to nothing, if they attempt to attack them?—This Hiſtory ſhows how cautious men ſhould be, when they treat with the ſervants of a Tyrant on ſuch important concerns, as the Liberties of Mankind.

***

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 14.

Monday last arrived at York town, from the northward, his Majesty's ship Mercury, of 24 guns, John Macartney, Esq; commander, to relieve the Fowey man of war, Capt. Montague; and yesterday she departed for Boston, with *our good friend* Capt. FOY, who is appointed by General Gage to the command of the artillery. [*Have a care, Captain, of your Minden laurels; 'tis ten to one but they get cropp'd by some of the plaguy Yankies!*]

At the same time fell down the river, the Otter sloop of war, Capt. Squires.

We have not been able to learn where Lord DUNMORE intends fixing his residence; some say at Portsmouth, but we only mention it as a report.

All his Lordship's domesticks have now left the palace, and are gone, bag and baggage, to his farm at Porto Bello, about six miles from town.

The Two Sisters, Capt. Maxwell, is arrived in James river, from London. The Captain says the city of London is filled with lamentable complaints of the suffering poor; that great warlike preparations were making, and vast numbers of seamen entering into the King's service; and that 40 sail of transports were in the channel when he came out, which was about the 16th of May, all bound to Ireland to take in troops for America.

Extract of a letter from General WASHINGTON, *dated the 20th of June, at Philadelphia, to the independent companies of Fairfax, Prince William, Fauquier, Spotsylvania and Richmond.*

"GENTLEMEN,

"I am now about to bid adieu to the companies under your respective commands, at least for a while. I have launched into a wide and extensive field, too boundless for my abilities, and far, very far, beyond my experience. I am called, by the unanimous voice of the colonies, to the command of the Continental Army; an honour I did not aspire to, an honour I was solicitous to avoid, upon a full conviction of my inadequacy to the importance of the service. The partiality of the Congress, however, assisted by a political motive, rendered my reasons unavailing; and I shall, to-morrow, set out for the camp near Boston. I have only to beg of you, therefore, before I go (especially as you did me the honour to put your companies under my direction, and know not how soon you may be called upon in Virginia for an exertion of your military skill) by no means to relax in the discipline of your respective companies."

Go, gallant WASHINGTON———
And when (all milder means withstood)
Ambition, *tam'd by loss of blood,*
Regains her reason; then, on angels wings,
Shall peace *descend, and shouting greet,*
With peals of joy, these happy climes.

ANNAPOLIS July 20.

The ship Totness, Captain Harding, belonging to Mr. Gildard of Liverpool, having on board a cargoe of salt and dry goods, in coming up the bay ran aground near the three islands at the mouth of West river; upon this the Committee immediately met, and after consideration, determined she should proceed on to Baltimore, her intended port, but before she could get off, highly resenting so daring an infringement of the Continental Association, a number of people met, went on board, and set her on fire.

CAMBRIDGE, July 13.

Since our last arrived here from Philadelphia, John Sullivan, Esq; appointed, by the Continental Congress, a Brigadier-General of the American Army

Governor Wentworth, a native of New-Hampshire, has rendered himself so justly obnoxious to his Countrymen, by promoting the arbitrary measures of the British King and Ministry, that he has thought it prudent to repair on board a man of war for protection.

WATERTOWN, July 10.

In Provincial Congress, July 7.

WHEREAS complaint has been made to this Congress, of the inhabitants of some of the sea port towns frequently supplying our enemies with butter and cheese, fresh provisions, &c.—Also suspected that intelligence has been given them—

Therefore RESOLVED. That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the committees of safety, correspondence, and inspection, and where there are no such committees, to the select men of the sea-port towns and districts in this colony, that they forthwith exert themselves, to prevent any person or persons from supplying our enemies with any kind of provisions whatsoever, or intelligence.—And it is further recommended to the committees or select men as aforesaid, of each town, not to suffer any vessel or boat of any kind to go from the shore on board any vessel or vessels, of any size whatsoever, in the service of our enemies, without first obtaining a permit in writing, of the committees or select men aforementioned, for that purpose; and that no boats be suffered to land from men of war, tenders, or any other vessels, employed to distress the sea coasts and trade of this country, without permit obtained as aforesaid.

By Order of the Congress,

Attest. JAMES WARREN, President.
A true Copy, SAMUEL FREEMAN, Secretary.

In Provincial Congress, July 7.

WHEREAS by the act of Parliament, called the *Restraining Act*, the inhabitants of the island of Nantucket are exempted from the restrictions in said act mentioned: And whereas the Continental Congress, on the 17th of May last, took the matter under consideration, and thought it expedient, to prevent the Newfoundland Fishery from being supplied with provisions through Nantucket, to prohibit the exportation of provisions from any of the colonies to that island, excepting from this: And whereas the inhabitants of Nantucket have by them large quantities of provisions in their stores, and are fitting out a large fleet of whaling vessels, whereby they intend to avail themselves of the act aforementioned; and the provisions they have by them may be unnecessarily expended in foreign and not domestic consumption:

Therefore Resolved, That no provisions or necessaries of any kind be exported from any part of this colony to the island of Nantucket, until the inhabitants of said island shall have given full and sufficient satisfaction to this Congress, or some future House of Representatives, that the provisions they have now by them has not been, and shall not be expended in foreign, but for domestic consumption. And the several Committees of correspondence, inspection and safety, in their respective towns, are required to see that this resolve be not contravened.

By Order of Congress,

Attest. JAMES WARREN, President.
A true copy, SAMUEL FREEMAN, Secretary.

We have undoubted Intelligence that General Gage's Troops are much dispirited; that they are very sickly, and are heartily disposed to leave off dancing any more to the Tune of Yankey Doodle,

One day last week a transport with two companies on board, brought to a fishing boat in the bay, and took a man out, of whom they enquired very particularly, concerning the situation of things here, after being informed, told him they came from Ireland, with a large number of transports, having on board eight regiments; and that four regiments more were soon to follow, that they had met at sea a vessel sent express by Gen. Gage, with an account of the action at Charlestown; from which they had learned, that they had lost in that action 300 men, and had killed 1500 of the rebels—that the rebels had burned Charlestown, and poisoned the balls they fired—and that they expected on their arrival, immediately to make an ingression into the country, and to harrass the sea coasts in order to effect an universal distress.

PROVIDENCE, July 15.

Tuesday night a party of the Americans went in boats to Long-Island, in Boston Bay, and brought off 18 horned cattle, 40 sheep, 5 hogs, a horse, and some valuable goods, the property of our enemies; they likewise brought 17 men, and a negroe, that had been making hay for the regular army.—On Wednesday night the party returned to the island, where they burnt a quantity of hay, and some buildings.

We learn that a body of Americans having opened an intrenchment on Boston neck, near the late George Tavern, the enemy, on Thursday morning, began a heavy cannonade from their works, which continued all day and the greater part of the succeeding night, in order to dislodge our people, but without effect—One man, who had imprudently advanced to shoot the enemy's outer centry, was killed by a cannon ball.

NEWPORT, July 17.

Extract of a Letter from Roxbury, dated the 13th Instant.

"Our troops are in good spirits and health. By a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who came out of Boston yesterday, we are informed, that the troops in Boston are in the greatest *distress* imaginable, for want of fresh provisions; that a flux rages among them, which sweeps off commonly 25 men a day; that old Ruggles had attempted to raise a company in Boston, but at most could not inlist more than 30 men; that several of our friends had been committed to close confinement."

Last Saturday the King-fisher sloop of war arrived here, from a cruise up the Sound, having driven one or two vessels ashore, and sent one brig to Boston.

The number of inhabitants remaining in the town of Boston is said to be 6,500: Number of the army and navy, including men, women and children, 13,600. There are about 300 Tories who do military duty in Boston.

'Tis said that 4 of Gage's Mandamus Counsellors are dead, *viz.* Brown, Hutchinson, Oliver, and Winslow.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.

IN CONGRESS, *July* 18, 1775.

RESOLVED,

THAT it be recommended to the inhabitants of all the United English Colonies in North America, that all able bodied effective men, between 16 and 50 years of age, in each Colony, immediately form themselves into regular companies of militia, to consist of one Captain, two Lieutenants, one Ensign, four Serjeants, four Corporals, one Clerk, one Drummer, one Fifer, and about sixty-eight Privates.

That the officers of each company be chosen by the respective companies.

That each soldier be furnished with a good musket, that will carry an ounce ball, with a bayonet, steel ramrod, worm, priming wire and brush, fitted thereto; a cutting sword or tomhawk, a cartridge box, that will contain twenty-three rounds of cartridges, twelve flints, and a knapsack.

That the companies be formed into regiments or battalions, officered with a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, an Adjutant or Quarter Master.

That all officers above the rank of a Captain be appointed by their respective Provincial Assemblies or Conventions, or in their recess by the Committees of Safety appointed by said Assemblies or Conventions.

That all officers be commissioned by the Provincial Assemblies or Conventions, or in their recess by the Committees of Safety appointed by said Assemblies or Conventions.

That all the militia take proper care to acquire military skill, and be well prepared for defence, by being each man provided with one pound of good gunpowder and four pounds of ball fitted to his gun.

That one fourth part of the militia in every Colony be selected for minute men, of such persons as are willing to enter into this necessary service, formed into companies and battalions, and their officers chosen and commissioned as aforesaid, to be ready on the shortest notice to march to any place where their assistance may be required for the defence of their own or a neighbouring Colony; and as these minute men may eventually be called to action before the whole body of the militia are sufficiently trained, it is recommended that a more particular and diligent attention be paid to their instruction in military discipline.

That such of the minute men, as desire it, be relieved by new draughts as aforesaid from the whole body of the militia once in four months.

As there are some people, who from religious principles cannot bear arms in any case, this Congress intend no violence to their consciences, but earnestly recommend it to them to contribute liberally in this time of universal calamity to the relief of their distressed brethren in the several Colonies, and to do all other services to their oppressed country, which they can consistently with their religious principles.

That it be recommended to the Assemblies or Conventions in the respective Colonies to provide, as soon as possible, sufficient stores of ammunition for their Colonies; also that they devise proper means for furnishing with arms such effective men as are poor and unable to furnish themselves.

That it be recommended to each colony to appoint a Committee of Safety, to superintend and direct all matters necessary for the security and defence of their respective Colonies, in the recess of their Assemblies and Conventions.

That each Colony, at their own expence, make such provision by armed vessels or otherwise, as their respective Assemblies, Conventions, or Committees of Safety shall judge expedient and suitable to their circumstances and situations, for the protection of their harbours and navigation on their sea-coasts, against all unlawful invasions, attacks and depredations, from cutters and ships of war.

That it be recommended to the makers of arms for the use of the Militia, that they make good substantial muskets, with barrels three feet and a half in length, that will carry an ounce ball, and fitted with a good bayonet and steel ramrod, and that the making such arms be encouraged in these United Colonies.

Where in any Colony a Militia is already formed under Regulations approved of by the Convention of such Colony, or by such Assemblies as are annually elective, we refer to the discretion of such Convention or Assembly, either to adopt the foregoing Regulations in the whole or in part, or to continue their former, as they, on consideration of all circumstances, shall think best.

A true Copy from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from the Camp at Cambridge, July 9, 1775.

"Two hundred volunteers, from the Rhode-Island and Massachusetts forces, undertook to burn a guard-house of the regulars on the neck, within three hundred yards of the enemy's principal works. They detached six men, about ten o'clock in the evening, with orders to cross on a marsh up to the rear of the guard-house, and there to watch an opportunity to fire it, the remainder of the volunteers secreted themselves in the marsh, on each side the neck, about two hundred yards from the house; two pieces of brass artillery were drawn softly on the marsh within three hundred yards, and upon a signal from the advanced party of six men, two rounds of cannon shot were fired through the guard-house; immediately the regulars, who formed a guard of forty-five or fifty men, quitted the house, and were then fired on by the musquetry, who drove them with precipitation into their lines. The six men posted near the house set fire to it, and burnt it to the ground. After this they burnt another house nearer the enemy, without losing a man. They took two musquets and accoutrements, a halbert, &c. all which were bloody; and shewed evident marks of loss on the part of the regulars. The houses had been a long while made use of by the regulars as an advanced post, and gave them an opportunity of discovering our operations at Roxbury. Yesterday afternoon some barges were sounding the river of Cambridge, near its mouth, but were soon obliged to row off by our Indians (fifty in number) who are encamped near that place.

"The enemy lost a great number of officers and soldiers in the affair of the 19th of June. From several persons, who are to be credited, it exceeds 900 killed and mortally wounded, besides a great number disabled from future service. It is said almost all the officers of the army, as well as serjeants and corporals, were in the engagement, leading and forming the soldiers to mount the hill.

"This may account for so many officers being killed as ninety-two. Some accounts mention a general destruction of serjeants and corporals. We have frequent interviews with the regular officers in a valley between the two fortified hills. Our centries are not more than an hundred yards off each other. Both sides are still busy in securing themselves. There is scarcely a house in the lower part of Roxbury that is not much injured by the shot and bombs. Our people have lost only one man by them, which is very remarkable, an hundred at least were fired into Rox-

Extract of a letter from the Camp at Cambridge, July 11.

"The General's express, that ought to have left this four days ago, is not yet gone.—I therefore sit down to give you some description of our situation here, and that of the enemy.—The enemy are situated on Bunker and Breed's hills, both on the Peninsula, where the late town of Charlestown stood, and within reach, and under the cover of the guns, from the batteries in the town of Boston and the ships in the harbour, and of a number of floating batteries, which they have built, that carry two guns in their bows, two in their sterns, and one on each side. Our people are situated from Charles river, about 200 rods below College, where we have a redoubt, which begins the line; then about 60 rods from that another redoubt, and lines continued near 100 rods; then at Charlestown road on the west side of the road, at the foot of Prospect-hill, another redoubt, and strong fortification; then on Prospect-hill is Putnam's post, a very strong fortification; then between that and Winter-hill a redoubt. On Winter-hill, a strong citadel, and lines, over Charlestown road to Mistick; then in Mr. Temple's pasture, a strong redoubt, that commands to Mistick river, so that we have a compleat line of circumvallation from Charles river to Mistick river; our main fortress on Prospect-hill; the enemy's main fortress on Bunker's hill; within cannon shot of each other; a hill between these two posts, a little to the eastward of Prospect-hill, called Cobble-hill, I expect will soon cost us a squabble, which shall have it, our people or their's, nor do I expect it will be many days before the contest begins, which will probably bring on a general engagement; if they let us alone four or five days more, we shall be well prepared, and shall not care how soon they come, the sooner the better. At Roxbury side the enemy have dug across the neck, and let the water through, and our people in turn have entrenched across the outer end of the neck, and are strongly fortified there, and on the hill by the meeting-house, so strong, that I believe every man in Boston, and at Bunker's and Breed's-hills must fall, before they could force a passage that way into the country. General Burgoyne sent a trumpet yesterday with a letter to General Lee, wishing a composition of the unhappy differences, &c. and says the Parliament will certainly give up all right or pretence of taxation, if that will do, and wishes a conference: This letter is sent to the Congress for their opinion, and for them to appoint a person whom they can confide in to attend the conference, and hear what passes, if they judge it best to have a conference. Major Gates is arrived, and we are getting into order and regularity very fast. Last night our people at Roxbury fired the remainder of Brown's buildings on Boston neck, and have drove the enemy's guards back to their lines."

His Excellency General WASHINGTON has appointed JOSEPH REED, Esq; of this city, his Secretary; and the Honourable Major General WARD has appointed SAMUEL OSGOOD, Esq; his Aid-de-Camp.

GUNNING BEDFORD, Esq; of this city, is appointed by the Hon. CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, Muster Master General of the Continental Army.

DONALD CAMPBELL, Esq; is appointed by the Hon CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, Deputy Quarter Master General of the Continental Army, with the rank of Colonel.

By authentic accounts from South-Carolina we are informed, that the colony of Georgia have appointed Delegates to the Continental Congress now in this city, where they may be expected daily to arrive.—The same accounts inform, that the people of Carolina have taken into their possession about 130 barrels of gunpowder, imported in the ship ———, Capt. Maitland, from London, on government account.

Agreeable to the directions of the Honourable CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, Thursday last was observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, by the several denominations of Christians in this city, with a solemnity that did honour to the institution.

The Nautilus man of war is arrived in our river from New-York, and it is said another is expected.

The Meeting of the Committees of the City and Liberties and County of Philadelphia, and the Officers of the Battalions in the said City, Liberties and County, is adjourned to Monday, the 31st inst. at 9 o'Clock in the Morning, at the College-Hall.

July 26, 1775. RICHARD PETERS, jun. Sec.

At a Meeting of the OFFICERS *of the military Association for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, held at the Carpenter's-Hall, July* 21, 1775.

RESOLVED, *N. C. D.* That it be recommended to the Officers of every Independent Company, not to admit any person into their Companies who hath previously associated with, or been employed in the service of either of the battalions, without a discharge, in writing, from his Captain or Commanding Officer. The above Resolve to be published in the New-papers of this city.

By Order, ROBERT STRETTLE JONES, Sec.

At a Meeting of the Officers of the County of Bucks, the County was divided into three Battalions, and the following Gentlemen were chosen Field Officers, viz.

For the First DIVISION.

Joseph Kirkbride, Esq; Colonel. Mr. Alexander Anderson, Lieut. Colonel. Mr. Joseph Penrose, 1st Major. Mr. Joseph M'Ilvaine, 2d Major. Francis Murry, Esq; Standard Bearer.

For the Second DIVISION.

Dr. John Beatty, Colonel. Mr. Robert Shewell, Lieut. Colonel. Mr. James M'Masters, 1st Major. Mr. William Roberts, 2d Major. Mr. John Lacey, Standard Bearer.

For the Third DIVISION.

George Taylor, Esq; Colonel. Mr. Robert Robinson, Lieut. Colonel. Mr. John Tenbrook, 1st Major. Mr. John Heany, 2d Major. Mr. John Keller, Standard Bearer.

The Officers of the respective companies of the middle battalion of the county of Bucks, are earnestly requested to meet at the house of Mr. John Bogart, on Monday next, at 3 o'clock, to give their voice in matters of importance.—Their non-attendance will be looked upon as consenting to the business of the day.

In Committee, Bucks County, July 21, 1775.

COMPLAINTS being made by several officers of the associated companies, that sundry persons from various causes had attempted to raise second companies in their townships, whereby those already associated were weakened, and in some instances had been greatly insulted.

The Committee having considered the same are of opinion, that as harmony and unanimity are essentia ly necessary in prosecuting the present unhappy contest, and as field officers are now appointed for the respective battalions of the county, no second companies ought to be raised in any township, without leave being first obtained from them for that purpose.

Whereas several persons who were chosen members of this Committee in December last, have hitherto neglected to attend the same, and others who have attended, have, from scruples of conscience, made application to be discharged, the Committee therefore request all those who do not purpose attending for the future to advertise their respective townships with their determination, at the same time appointing some convenient time and place for the inhabitants to meet, and choose other suitable persons in their room, who are desired to meet the Committee, on Monday, the 21st of August, at the house of John Bogart, in Buckingham township.

By order of the Committee;
HENRY WYNKOOP, Clerk.

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS,

Be pleased to insert the following question in your next paper, as a proper solution may be of great advantage to navigation. NAUTICUS.

TWO ships in different latitudes, and the distance between the two meridians they were on was 1104 miles; the sun's altitude was taken on board each of those ships at the same moment of time, the were 49° 25′ and 39° 22′. These observations were made after June in the year 1774. I shall esteem it as a favour of any one that will inform the public, what latitude and longitude each of those ships was in when the above altitudes were taken.

N. B. Any observer to the northward of the sun cannot steer any course that lessens the sun's meridian altitude so fast as a north course.—If any person thinks the question ambiguous or indeterminable, upon a proper application, I will give an answer that shall satisfy any judicious astronomer.

Messieurs. HALL and SELLERS,

THE severe heat of the present season having already begun to produce bilious and putrid fevers, fluxes, &c. I presume the public will not be displeased with an attempt to throw some light on the nature and cure of these dreadful disorders; especially as the author means to trouble them with nothing out of the plain path of common sense, nor indeed to try their patience too far with precepts and arguments, which might probably seem very important to the writer, whatever they might to the reader.

The human blood is justly accounted the common source or stream of life; and indeed its due temperature and regular motion seem to be indispensably necessary to the enjoyment of any degree of health. In very hot weather the fat of our bodies is plentifully reduced to oil, and mixed with our blood; the watry part of our fluids is much dissipated, and the saline part increased in quantity, in bulk of the component particles, and in their acrimony and alkalescent, feverish or putrefactive tendency. The serum of the blood in this condition of the system is acrid, thick and yellow, and needs but little alteration to become *hepatic* and *cystic bile*. If these humours are quickly passed into the intestines by the common duct from the liver and gall bladder, there is commonly a little looseness of the belly, and the acrid matter goes off without producing any considerable disturbance. Far otherwise does it happen when by any means the common duct is stopped, and this lixivium is retained in the dilated receptacles of the liver till it acquires the abovesaid qualities. Abundant observations have confirmed me in the frequency of this circumstance, but none more sensibly than the following. Anno 1758, by a fall from a horse, and great exposure to a sleet storm, I was thrown into a fever which held me over night till next morning, when after a slight remission the symptoms returned with increasing violence. A mild puke was taken which produced three or four ejections with no sensible relief; and however freely I used the common remedies, my fever raged with dilirium in such a manner as gave my friends much concern for the event. About the fifth morning, in a small recess of the fever, I took a pretty large dose of calomel, lapis contrayerva and salt of amber in a cold vehicle, expecting a fermentation of the two latter substances. The consequence was, that in three quarters of an hour I began to puke, and had no less than fifteen turns upwards, without the least sickness or strain. In the usual time it turned downwards, and purged freely twelve or thirteen hours without the least gripe or disturbance. When the operation was over I was as perfectly freed from my fever, and all its tremendous concomitants, as if no such thing had happened to me. So remarkable an event no less *astonished* than relieved me, as I had not the remotest expectation that a single purging dose would have carried off so violent and settled a fever; but being very attentive to the excretions I readily concluded that had all the ill conditioned matter resembling semiputrid gall, juice of the liver, &c. remained till it had acquired a much greater degree of putrefaction, it would soon have poisoned every drop of fluids, if not melted down the solid parts of the body.

From this so striking an example in a most acute and raging fever, I was led to keep a strict eye on the liver ever after, and scruple not to affirm, that in this torpid and insensible bowel will be found the origin of more diseases, acute and chronic, than is commonly conceived. How easily and frequently is the common channel from the liver to the intestines obstructed by spasm or otherwise? How quickly will the contents of the liver, and especially the gall bladder, acquire a morbid acrimony, and indeed, by putrefaction, become a most deadly poison? Can any one persuade himself that a few doses of the testacea, with nitre and camphire, will correct this terrible ferment? Or can any account for the intolerable stench which issues from such patients, and the spasms, tossings, watchings, diliriums, and finally irresistable fluxes, which close the scene with many, on more rational grounds than are here proposed? Numberless cases in a large and extensive scene of practice have clearly demonstrated to me the necessity of timely, effectual and repeated purgings in these complaints, and no symptoms more evidently than the discoloured and offensive discharges that come away in a very little time after the first seizure of the patient. Purging early in these diseases, and following it up, agreeable to the state of the patient and necessity of the case, directly cools away the violence of the heat, thirst, watchings, twitching of the tendons, and all the dreadful train of symptoms which follow the application of the most stimulating poison to the most irritable and important vital parts.

The common neglect of purging in these cases, and the prepostergus application of the pulvis contrayerva, de goa, and the like earthy substances, with infusions of Virginia snakeroot and other heating drugs to promote sweat and free the system that way, and the still more cruel method of blistering from crown to ancle, which has long been considered as the last resort in fevers, almost indiscriminately, has undoubtedly arisen from a prepossession that all fevers are most safely and perfectly terminated by the skin. I presume no one will contend that this indication is less natural in small-pox and measles than any other kind of fever; but in these the purging and cooling regimen has at length totally supplanted the heating and sweating processes.

I have never been more mortified than when I have been joined in council with gentlemen of great reputation, who pertinaciously adhering to the *tradition of the fathers*, would insist on the application of cordials, diaphoretics, &c. on presumption the morbid matter must otherwise strike in and destroy the patient forthwith. One instance I will beg leave to recite. A corpulent gentleman, well used to good living, was in the month of August, 1768, seized with a fever, which at first seemed no way alarming. Being applied to, I signified my opinion that it was of a bilious constitution, and must be treated with purges and mild acids of which I allowed him that of the lemon freely in a weak punch. I had gone on in this way but a few days when he thought the process too tardy, and of his own head ordered some catnip tea which he drank pretty hot, and shutting up his chamber windows covered himself up for a sweat. The event was a miliary eruption over the whole body, of which on my next visit he in an exulting manner informed me. I could not avoid exposing his mistake, which so disgusted his lady in particular, that she sent for another physician who entirely approved of the expelling method, and condemned the purging antiseptic one as cooling, and therefore contraindicated by the evident design of nature in throwing the disease upon the skin. He in consequence ordered diaphoretic powders, and valerian tea, with blisters from the ancles, on every common place of application, till the last under which he expired delirious covered his whole scalp.

Having already transgressed the bounds I prescribed to myself in my introduction, I shall refer what may be further needful to elucidate the reasonableness and safety of the purging regimen to some future number of this paper.

And am, Gentlemen, your humble servant,
THOMAS YOUNG.

Philadelphia, July 17, 1775.

*** The TREASURER for the LIBRARY being desirous to prevent any of the Members from incurring a second fine, thinks it proper to give notice, that he will be glad to receive the annual payments of those, who have hitherto omitted to call upon him on this occasion.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Defiance, P. Wells, from Fishing-Voyage. Brig Greyhound, W. Stevens, St. Christophers. Brig Polly, R. Lightbody, Antigua. Brig Peggy, G. Thomson, and Brig Betsey, J. Douglass, Jamaica. Brig Essex, M. Hodge, Guadaloupe. Brig Polly, G. Hurst, Barbados. Schooner Nelly and Nancy, D. Robins, Virginia. Sloop Black Joke, J. M'Cubbin, from Hispaniola.

OUTWARDS, NONE.

CLEARED. Ship Nancy, J. Robinson, and Ship Rittenhouse, R. French, to Lisbon. Ship Lyon, J. Wilson, Ship Liberty, T. Loudon, and Brig Catharine, T. Love, Falmouth. Brig Kitty, J. M'Fetrick, Brig Jamaica Packet, R. Stansbury, Schooner Countess of Dunmore, R. Lilly, Schooner Polly, J. Wilson, and Ship Caroline, T. Patton, Jamaica. Sloop Betsey, S. Jones, Sloop James, A. Gillies, Sloop Free-Mason, J. Prosby, and Sloop Swift, N. Hyman, North-Carolina. Sloop Betsey, J. Tanner, Lisbon. Ship Peggy, D. Harrow, Teneriffe. Brig John, J. Blyth, Brig Mount-Holly, G. Carr, and Ship Barclay, P. Cox, Liverpool. Brig St. Patrick, B. Gallagher, Liverpool and Cork. Brig Patty, T. Rawlings, and Sloop Hope, V. Tanner, Dominica. Schooner James, J. Donaldson, St. Eustatia. Schooner William, S. Tucker, and Schooner Katy, W. Orne, Salem, New-England. Sloop Friendship, V. Clarke, Brig James and Mary Ann, W. Budden, and Schooner Charming Polly, L. Hammond, Barbados. Sloop Fanny, W. Raddon, St. Croix. Brig Union, Z. Burchmore Gibraltar. Sloop Peggy and Betsey, D. Ferguson, New-York. Sloop Cascarilla, J. Smith, and Schooner Polly, W. Newton, New-Providence. Schooner Sally, J. Smithwick, and Schooner Woodbridge, J. Williamson, Newbury. Snow Charlotte, W. Gaffney, Waterford. Ship Friendship, T. Jann, Schooner Nelly and Nancy, D. Robins, and Snow Champion, R. James, Maryland. Ship Concord, J. Smith, Cadiz. Ship Minerva, A. Hill, London. Brig Polly, G. Hurst, Madeira. Schooner Two Brothers, J. Fi Williams, to Plymouth.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 7th day of August next, at 4 o' clock in the afternoon, at the house of John Wentz, in Whitpain township, all the estate, right and interest of Michael Connor, being the term of his and wife's joint lives, of and in a certain tract or piece of land, situate in the township of Whitpain aforesaid, containing 35 acres, 103 perches; bounded by land of Abraham Wentz, and others; late the property of said Connor; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 8th day of August next, at 3 o' clock in the afternoon, at the house of Henry Schneyder, in the township of New-Hanover, a certain tract or piece of land, containing about 44 acres; situate in the township of New-Hanover aforesaid, with the appurtenances; late the estate of a certain Isaac Peter; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM PARR, Esq; late High Sheriff, and to be sold by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

TO BE LET,

A GENTEEL stone dwelling-house, with two rooms on a floor, two stories high, a well of good water at the door, with about 16 acres of well improved land, part of which is a handsome garden, well pailed in, and stocked with plenty of young bearing peach and pear trees, of the best fruit, situate two miles from the market, in the city of Philadelphia, and joining the Corporation Ferry, on the west side of the river Schuylkill, of which it commands a beautiful prospect; it is a convenient place for a tradesman, or gentleman's country seat. For terms and other particulars, enquire of JOSEPH OGDEN, at the ferry, or at the premises of WILLIAM BISPHAM.

AS the partnership of FREEHAUFF and WYNKOOP, Grocers, in Third-street, next door to the Bunch of Grapes, dissolved the 25th of July, all persons indebted to them are hereby requested to call and pay off their respective accompts to DANIEL FREEHAUFF, who is properly impowered to receive and give sufficient receipts for the same. All those who have any demands against the said partnership, are likewise desired to bring in their accompts, that they may be settled.

The business is still carried on at the same place, as usual, by DANIEL FREEHAUFF, who sells all kinds of Groceries, at the very lowest price. ¶

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living in Market-street, next door to the post-office, Philadelphia, an old redish brindle COW, with mottled white face, round both eyes two inches circumference is a redish colour, her back is bowed up like a hog, wide horns, bushy short tail, white at the end, and a good deal white on her belly; I suppose she is gone towards Germantown or Flower-town, as I found her there twice before. Whoever has taken up said cow, and will bring her to me, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

July 24, 1775. § WILLIAM RICHARDS.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1775.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN away, last Tuesday morning, from the subscriber, living in Front-street, Philadelphia, an English servant boy, named JOSEPH WILKINS, about fourteen or fifteen years of age, clumsy made, dark complexion, and black straight hair: Had on when he went away, an old striped lincey jacket, with sleeves, check shirt, superfine broadcloth breeches, a pair of shoes, almost new, and white metal buckles. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by JOSEPH BULLOCK.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Philadelphia, a Scotch servant man, named *David Rennie*, by trade a taylor, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, pock-marked, has long black bushy hair, and talks pretty broad; had on, when he went away, a long light blue coat and waistcoat, with basket buttons, corderoy breeches, ribbed thread stockings, old shoes, Pinchbeck buckles, white shirt, and a half-worn hat. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by JOHN COLLEY. ¶

N. B All masters of vessels are forbid to carry off said servant.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away the 17th inst. from the subscriber, living in Brandywine Hundred, a servant lad, named PETER M'COURT, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, of a down look, short black hair; had on, when he went away, a new wool hat, a new brown cloth coat and waistcoat, an old flaxen shirt, tow trowsers, and was bare footed. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings him home, or secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

July 25, 1775. ‖ JAMES M'KEE.

Chester County, July 18, 1775.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in the township of Newlington, near Brandywine, an indented servant man, a Roman Catholick by profession, named *Daniel Sulivan*, between 19 and 20 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well set, rough faced, grey eyes, a full mouth, thick lips, black hair something curled, with a rough countenance, talks broken English, much on the brogue; had on, when he went away, an old tow shirt and trowsers, old shoes, tied with leather strings, and a new felt hat; he is apt to drink to excess, when he can get it, and behaves himself rudely when intoxicated; he talked much lately of joining General Gage's party, if he could get away. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may get him again, shall receive, if taken within 20 miles, *Twenty Shillings*; if 40 miles, *Forty Shillings*, and if out of the province, *Three Pounds*, and all reasonable charges, paid by JOSHUA PEIRCE. ¶

June 15, 1775.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Sunbury town, Northumberland county, a certain James Hamilton *(being in custody for his taxes) he is a thick set fellow, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and has a very remarkable cut upon his right wrist. Whoever takes up said fellow shall have* Ten Shillings, *if taken in the county, and if out of the county* Twenty Shillings, *and reasonable charges, paid by* ROBERT M'BRIDE, *Constable.* ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the 23d day of this instant, from the subscribers, living in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, two Dutch servant men, the one named *Henry Switzer*, aged 45 years, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, black hair, by trade a shoemaker; had on, when he went away, a good castor hat, a half-worn German made coat, of a blue colour, striped linen jacket, white drilling breeches, cotton stockings, and black-grained shoes. The other named *John Godlippe Schammer*, 21 years of age, has wrought at the tanning business, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a clumsy strong built fellow, light complexion, flaxen coloured hair, curling inwards; had on, and took with him, a half-worn castor hat, cross-barred silk handkerchief, which he usually wore round his neck, a white shirt, an old brown half thick jacket with cuffs, and breeches of the same; a new brown cloth under jacket, lined with blue, thread stockings, much darned, and neats leather shoes, almost new, with silver plated buckles. Whoever apprehends said servants, so as their masters may have them again, shall receive the above reward, or Fifty Shillings for either of them, and reasonable charges, paid by JAMES JONES, jun. and AMOS GEORGE. *July* 25, 1775. ¶

BALTIMORE, July 18.

At a special meeting of the Committee of Baltimore-Town, held on Thursday, the 13th July, 1775, at 4 o'clock P. M. Present Mr. William Smith, Chairman, and twenty-eight Members.

A LETTER from James Chriſtie, jun. merchant of this town, directed to Lieut. Colonel Gabriel Chriſtie, of his Majeſty's 60th Regiment at Antigua, having been intercepted, was laid before the Committee, and ordered to be read, which was accordingly done, and the following paragraphs are part of the contents: Baltimore, "Feb. 22, 1775.—We are in ſuch terrible confuſion here "with our politics, there is no depending on any thing, "and that added to other things, makes me wiſh myſelf "out of the Province.—We are little behind the New-"Englanders, muſtering, purchaſing arms, ammunition, "&c. We have ſome violent fanatical ſpirits among us, "who do every thing in their power to run things to the "utmoſt extremity, and they are gone ſo far, that we "moderate people are under a neceſſity of uniting for "our own defence, after being threatened with expul-"ſion, loſs of life, &c. for not acceding to what we deem "Treaſon and Rebellion. The Provoſt and family are "very well, our public affairs vex him, and he wiſhes "himſelf away, but I know not when or if ever that "will happen. A part of yours, or any other regiment, "I believe would keep us very quiet."

The Committee then ſummoned Mr. Chriſtie to attend them, but being confined to his bed, he was unable to do it; they then ſent Meſſrs. James Calhoun, William Buchanan, Thomas Harriſon, John Jones, William Goodwin, and Iſaac Vanbibber, to wait on him at his houſe, and to enquire, whether the ſaid letter was wrote by him. The gentlemen returned, and report, that Mr. Chriſtie had been ſhewn the letter, and acknowledged that it was wrote by him; but requeſted that any further proceedings thereon might be poſtponed, until his health would permit his perſonal attendance.—The Committee not thinking it proper to comply with his requeſt, as Mr. Chriſtie had confeſs'd he wrote the letter, immediately gave him notice thereof, upon which Mr. Robert Chriſtie attended on his behalf, but it growing late, and many of the members being withdrawn, the Committee directed a guard of nine men under the command of an officer to be placed round Mr. Chriſtie's houſe, and then adjourned till to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

FRIDAY, *July 14th, 1775.*

The Committee met according to adjournment, Preſent, Mr. William Smith, Chairman, and Thirty-three members.

They reſumed the buſineſs of yeſterday.—Mr. Robert Chriſtie attended and declared, That Mr. James Chriſtie was very ſorry for the letter he had wrote Lieutenant Colonel Chriſtie: That he did not mean any harm by it, and that he was very willing to acquieſce in the determination of the Committee.

On motion, Reſolved, That Dr. John Boyd, and Mr. John M'Lure (members of this Committee) do wait on Mr. James Chriſtie, and enquire of him, who thoſe moderate people were, that united for their defence, as mentioned in his letter, and that they take his anſwer in writing. The gentlemen returned and report, That Mr. Chriſtie declared there never was any aſſociation between him and his friends for the purpoſe alluded to, or for any other purpoſe, and all that he remembers to have paſſed on this occaſion was, that ſome time laſt winter he was informed, that he, with ſome of his friends, were to be made a public example of, for not uniting with the town in the preſent oppoſition, and this being ſpoken of accidentally among two or three of his friends, it was propoſed, whether an aſſociation for mutual defence would be adviſeable, but no determination being then made, and they ſoon after being convinced that no threats worth notice had been thrown out againſt them, the matter dropt, and was never afterwards thought of, or attempted, and it was at this time of doubt and apprehenſion, that he had wrote the letter in queſtion, which accounts for that part of it alluded to in this enquiry.

The Committee proceeded to take Mr. Chriſtie's conduct with reſpect to ſaid letter into further and deliberate conſideration, and were unanimouſly of opinion, That by repreſenting in ſaid letter the people of this town to be concerned in treaſonable and rebellious practices, and that a number of ſoldiers would keep them quiet, he has manifeſted a ſpirit and principle altogether inimical to the rights, privileges, and liberties of America: They do therefore think it their duty to advertiſe the ſaid James Chriſtie, jun. as an enemy to this country, and all perſons are deſired to break off all connection and intercourſe with him.

The Committee do further Reſolve, that, as the crime of which the ſaid James Chriſtie is guilty of, is of ſo dangerous and attrocious a nature, they will lay the ſame before their Delegates at the Continental Congreſs for their advice, and in the mean time it is ordered, that as Mr. Chriſtie is confined to his bed, and cannot be removed with ſafety to a place of ſecurity, the ſame guard be continued at his houſe, to prevent any eſcape attempted either by himſelf or the aſſiſtance of his friends, and that Mr. Chriſtie pay each man 5 s. for each 24 hours, and the officer 7 s. 6 d.

A report having been circulated that a number of arms and a quantity of ammunition were ſecretly lodged in the houſe of Mr. James Chriſtie, and the ſame being mentioned in the Committee, they directed two of their Members, Capt. Clopper and Mr. James Cox, to go immediately and ſearch Mr. Chriſtie's houſe, which they accordingly did, and reported that they examined the houſe attentively in every part, attended by Mr. Robert Chriſtie, jun. and that they only found two guns and a pair of piſtols, and no ammunition, and were convinced no others were in the houſe.

Extracts from the Minutes of the 14th July,
WILLIAM LUX, *Secretary.*

Reſolved, That theſe proceedings be publiſhed in the Maryland papers.

Copy from the Minutes of the Proceedings,
WILLIAM LUX, Sec'ry.

The following is a Copy of Mr. Chriſtie's letter.

DAER SIR, *Baltimore, Feb. 22, 1775.*

I DULY received your favours of the 13 and 22d November, and ſhould probably have wrote you before now, had I not met with the greateſt misfortune in the power of fate to inflict on me, in the loſs of the wife of my ſoul on the 15th December laſt, that has almoſt put it out of my power to mind any thing for ſome time paſt, and all my fortitude is ſcarce ſufficient to bear me up—however I muſt ſubmit—ſhe had been brought to bed of a girl about 20 days—the dear little infant died a few days after its mother.

I ſome time ſince remitted 22l. 8s. ſter. to be paid your mother for the boys paſſage (being 20l. and intereſt on it at 6 per cent. ſince I received the money) and which on the whole leaves them about 7l. currency in my debt, which I ſhall ſoon receive for rent. Charles's expence for cloathing, ſchooling, &c. when aſhore, runs high.—But I think he may now pay for it himſelf.—Gabriel hath been with me 3 or 4 months, and ſo far hath behaved to my ſatisfaction, and I would flatter myſelf he may eaſily be broke of the idle, indolent habit he had been acquiring—he applies well to any thing I put him to, and after a while I hope may do.

As your brother's correſpondence and mine has been ſuſpended ſince a letter I wrote him about the boys, ſoon after a receipt of your's, I wrote my ſiſter about John Græme's mandamus, and to get me the preference of it. I have thought nothing more about it, and am now quite undetermined. At preſent I think of going to Britain, ſo ſoon as my affairs will admit of it, and leave my little boy at Stirling, and if things turn out to my liking, perhaps I may remain, and ſet myſelf down either in London or Glaſgow. When I may get away is wholly uncertain. I would hope ſome time next fall. We are in ſuch terrible confuſion with our politicks, there is no depending on any thing, and that added to other things makes me wiſh myſelf out of the province. We are little behind the New-Englanders, muſtering, purchaſing arms, ammunition, &c. We have ſome violent fanatical ſpirits among us, who do every thing in their powers to run things to the utmoſt extremity, and they are gone ſo far, that we moderate people are under a neceſſity of uniting for our defence, after being threatened with expulſion, loſs of life, &c. for not acceding to what we deem treaſon and rebellion.

The Provoſt and family are very well, I believe he has nothing lately from James, he has made enquiry about negociating bills on him in Bengal, and finds it may be done at a diſadvantage of 20 per cent. and 30 per cent. more if the bills are proteſted; on the whole, 50 per cent. in caſe of proteſt. Whether he will attempt it or not, I know not. Our public affairs vex him, and he wiſhes himſelf away, but I know not when, or if ever that will happen. A part of yours, or any other regiment I believe would keep us very quiet. Do you expect to remain long in the Weſt-Indies? I ſhall hope to hear from you ſoon, and am very truly,

Dear Sir, Your's, JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.

To Lieut. Col. Gabriel Chriſtie,
of the 60th Regiment, ANTIGUA.

CAME to the place of the ſubſcribers, in Hartford, Cheſter county, the third of July, 1775, Two Stray COWS; the one a brindle, with a white face, the other a black, with ſome white ſpots. The owner or owners coming and proving his or their property, and paying charges, may have them again.

WILLIAM JENNINGS,
AMBROSE EMERY.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1775.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A YOUNG MAN (who is ſingle) as OVERSEER on a FARM, has been brought up to the ſaid Buſineſs all his Life, and is now about 30 Years of Age, very healthy, would engage with any Gentleman, or Lady, on reaſonable Terms, that may have Occaſion for ſuch a Perſon; he underſtands taking Care of Horſes, breeding Sheep and Cattle in general, can produce a good Character; any Line directed to S. H. at the PRINTERS hereof ſhall be duly attended to. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS KEATES, late of this city, deceaſed, or to the partnerſhip of FOULK and KEATES, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, or partnerſhip of FOULK and KEATES, are requeſted to bring in their accounts to ELIZABETH KEATES, Executrix, or to ADAM FOULK, who has for ſale a quantity of choice almonds, ſweet oil, by the cheſt, and ſplit peaſe, per the keg, which he will ſell on very reaſonable terms. *Philadelphia, July 11, 1775.*

OFFICE for the Sale of REAL ESTATES.

TO BE SOLD,

A FIELD OFFICER's RIGHT, under the King's Proclamation of October, 1763, *to Five Thouſand* Acres of LAND, which may be located in any Part of *Fincaſtle* County, in the Colony of *Virginia*, at preſent unappropriated.

This County lays between thoſe two noble Rivers, the Great *Korbaway* and *Kentucke*, which empty themſelves into the River *Obio*, by which it is alſo bounded: Theſe Lands are exempted from Quitrent and all Obligations of Improvement for 10 Years, after which they are to be ſubject only to Two Shillings, Sterling, per Hundred Acres; a Warrant for Location is already obtained from the Earl of DUNMORE, Governor of *Virginia*, which will be conveyed to the Purchaſer. For Terms, apply to Major GATES, near *Sheppard's* Town, in *Berkeley* County, *Virginia*, or to MATTHEW CLARKSON, and EDWARD BONSALL.

Three or Four Hundred Wharff Logs
ARE WANTED.

Any Perſons having ſuch to diſpoſe of, may be informed of a Purchaſer, by applying to MATTHEW CLARKSON, or EDWARD BONSALL.

FOR SALE,

A PLEASANT RETREAT, where the Subſcriber now lives, on the Bank of Delaware, in the City of Burlington-----The premiſes conſiſt of ſeveral lots of ground, on one of which is erected a good two ſtory brick houſe, about 47 feet in front and 35 feet in depth, has 4 rooms on the firſt floor and ſix on the ſecond, five of which are handſome chambers; contiguous to the houſe there is a neat milk-houſe, barn, ſtables, cow-houſes, and ſundry other uſeful buildings; alſo two gardens, well improved with a curious collection of choice fruit, ſuch as pears, plumbs, cherries, apricots, peaches, &c. This lot is 200 feet front on Delaware, extends back to Pearl-ſtreet, and is encloſed with a cedar board fence. One other lot, near the aforeſaid lot, contains one acre and a half, the chief of which is under good graſs, and has a large cyder-mill and ſcrew-preſs built upon it, with a houſe to cover them. The other land contains about 34 acres, ten of which is good meadow, ſix of orchard, and the reſidue plough land, which is alſo improved by an orchard of about 600 graſted apple-trees, that were planted this ſpring. Any perſon diſpoſed to buy the premiſes aforeſaid, or the houſe and part of the land, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, who will make the payments eaſy, upon his receiving ſecurity and intereſt for the principal.

Thcſf. BENJAMIN SWETT.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A STRONG healthy WOMEN, that can manage a ſmall Dairy, and who can waſh, iron, and ſew coarſe Linen, and aſſiſt occaſionally in the other Buſineſs of a Family; ſhe muſt be ſober, with a good Character; none other need apply. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by
JAMES HUMPHREYS, jun. in Front-ſtreet, *and by the other Printers in Philadelphia, by Meſſieurs* MATTHIAS SLOUGH, *and* FRANCIS BAILEY, *in Lancaſter; alſo by Mr.* HUGH GAINE, *in New-York, and by Mr.* ROBERT WELLS, *in Charleſtown, South-Carolina,*

A SERMON, on the preſent Situation of American Affairs, preached in Chriſt-Church, June 23, 1775, at the Requeſt of the OFFICERS of the Third Battalion of the City of Philadelphia and Diſtrict of Southwark. By WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. Provoſt of the College in that City. Price 9*d.* the ſingle Sermon, *Six Shillings* by the Dozen, or *Six Dollars* by the Hundred, for ſuch Perſons as may deſire to diſtribute them among the Military Aſſociators.

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ROBERT BELL,
Printer and Bookſeller, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet *(in one Volume Folio, Price Four Dollars)*

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MEMORANDUM.

THE ARTISTS, and all others who wiſh to ſee uſeful and ornamental ARCHITECTURE flouriſh in AMERICA, are requeſted to look at the WORK.---SUBSCRIBERS may have their BOOKS immediately, by applying at ſaid BELL's, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD, BY
BAYNTON and MORGAN,

A FEW Hogſheads of beſt MUSCOVADO SUGARS.
Choice LISBON WINE, in Quarter-caſks.
COFFEE, in Tierces and Bags.
GENEVA, in Caſes.
BRANDY, in Pipes, Hogſheads, and Quarter Caſks.
Fifty Groſs of PLAYING CARDS.
Womens Stuff SHOES, at 5*s.* 6*d.* and 8*s.* a Pair.
A ſmall Quantity of JAMAICA SPIRIT, of Five Years, Ten Years, and Fifteen Years old.
Excellent PORT WINE, by the Dozen.
And all Kinds of GROCERIES.

They put up Sea Stores of every Kind at the ſhorteſt Notice, and on the moſt reaſonable Terms. *Thcſf.*

Philadelphia, Sixth-Month 24, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ANDREW HANNIS, late of Moyamenſing township, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay the ſame to the ſubſcriber; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be adjuſted and paid by JOSEPH MARRIOTT, and JOSEPH LOWNES, Executors.

To be LETT, for a Term of Years,

The plantation whereon *Andrew Hannis*, deceaſed, lately lived, containing upwards of 100 acres of land pleaſantly ſituated, and is very convenient to market, being but about one mile and a half diſtant from this city; there are on the premiſes a good brick dwelling-houſe and kitchen, 3 barns, one entirely new, and other out-houſes, with a pump of good water at the door. Likewiſe to be ſold at the ſaid place, about 8 or 10 tons of choice old upland Hay. For further particulars, enquire as above. ¶5*t. tf.*

SERVANTS,

JUST ARRIVED, in the Snow Charlotte, William Gaffney, from Waterford, now lying off the Drawbridge, a Number of likely young Men and Women SERVANTS; among the Men are a Variety of Tradeſmen. Their Times are to be diſpoſed of by
JOSHUA FISHER, and SONS,
Or the MASTER on board.

JUST ARRIVED, in the Brig DOLPHIN, JOHN RANDAL, Maſter, from LONDON, a Number of healthy SERVANTS and REDEMPTIONERS, For *four* Years; ſuch as bricklayers, butchers, ſilk, woollen and linen weavers, houſe carpenters and joiners, wheel and millwrights, pit-ſawyers, white and black-ſmith, watch-makers, watch-chain and watch-ſpring makers, farriers, taylors, buckle-makers, gardeners, rope-makers, bakers, comb-makers, glaſs-blowers, lath-renders, breeches-makers, grooms, farmers and labourers. WOMEN, mantua-makers, cooks, dairy and houſe maids, &c. &c. &c.

*** Apply to JOSEPH CARSON, in Market-ſtreet, or ſaid Captain on board off Market-ſtreet wharff. *June 30.*

TO BE SOLD,

A FEW SETTS of LELAND's HISTORY of IRELAND, neatly bound and lettered, printed under his own Direction. Alſo an Aſſortment of the beſt Iriſh Horſe-Whips. Enquire at the Bar of the Indian-King. ¶5 w.

To be SOLD or LETT,

A PLACE in the Town of New-Caſtle, upon Delaware, which was lately occupied by Benjamin Swett, deceaſed, and conſiſts of a good dwelling-houſe, tan-yard, garden, bark and mill-houſes, a convenient ſtable, and ſeveral other buildings to accommodate a tanner. The ſituation of the dwelling-houſe is very pleaſant, and affords a beautiful proſpect of the ſhipping which ſail up and down the river, and though this place has been an antient ſtand for a tan-yard, it will be very convenient for an inn-keeper or a private family. The terms of payment to a purchaſer may be made very eaſy, upon his giving ſecurity and paying intereſt. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE READ, Eſq; in New-Caſtle, or to BENJAMIN SWETT, in Burlington. *Second-Month 13, 1775. Thcſf.*

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE, and ſundry well improved LOTS, containing about ſix Acres of Land, in Frederick-town, Cæcil County, Maryland, late the Property of Thomas Williams, deceaſed. It is now under Leaſe to Meſſrs. Hamilton and Leiper, which is near expired, at £30 per annum. The many advantages that may be derived from the Improvements, and Goodneſs of the Situation for a Store, are too well known to need any Deſcription.

Alſo, a Houſe in Philadelphia, late in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. Mark Freeman, Merchant, near Walnut-ſtreet, fronting on Front and Water-ſtreets. For Terms, apply to THOMAS CHARLES WILLIAMS, and COMPANY, who will treat for, and give indiſputable Titles to the ſame. ¶5w.

THE Subſcriber hereby informs the Public, that he continues to prepare and ſell his long experienced and almoſt infallible Cure for all Fluxes, the Black in Part only excepted, tho' in many of theſe it has been the only Inſtrument of Cure.---Alſo a certain Cure for Sore Throats, having been experienced on 122 perſons, between the 2d of May, 1774, and the 1ſt of January, 1775, both young and old. Not only theſe, but ſeveral other Medicines of univerſal Good to the human Body, made of Roots, Herbs and Gums, too tedious to mention here, may be had at my Dwelling in Lombard-ſtreet, near the New-market, Philadelphia. PATRICK WILSON. ¶

Price of each Bottle 3*s* 6, with printed Directions.

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